63.9
AUSTRALIA
1924

# PETERSEN'S CATALOGUE

of

## Flower, Vegetable & Farm SEEDS

Petunia Grandiflora, Single, Mixed
Petersens Special Market Strain.

TELEPHONE
CENTRAL 5194
(2 LINES)

H.A. PETERSEN LTD
357-359 George Street,
and 224 Queen Street,
BRISBANE.
(Queensland Australia)

D. N. Shoemaker.
MAY 10 1924

# TERMS OF BUSINESS, Etc.

**REMITTANCES.**—For ordinary payments our Customers may remit by Bank Draft, Cheque, or Post Office Order, and for amounts under ten shillings we would suggest that Postal Notes or Stamps be remitted. It is also very desirable that **Small Orders** should be accompanied by a **Remittance,** as the extra postage incurred in rendering accounts and acknowledging small amounts is a serious and unnecessary charge, and in no way provided for in this increasing branch. (**In no case must coin be enclosed in letters, unless registered.**)

**TERMS.**—Our Credit Terms for Regular Customers are: Thirty Days (except for special Parcels, when we draw from Date of Invoice), or Discount at the rate of 2½ per cent. if payment is **made within one Month from date of Invoice.** Farm Seeds, Manures, etc., **Nett Prompt Cash.** All accounts **over** three months 8 per cent. Interest will be charged. **Special quotations subject to agreement.**

**NEW CUSTOMERS.**—From unknown correspondents we expect a remittance with order, or a satisfactory reference. Attention to this remark will prevent much disappointment and loss of time in correspondence.

**CHEQUES (Country).**—Exchange must be added, viz., 6d. for Queensland, and 1s. other States.

**DESPATCH OF GOODS.**—Care should be taken that each order is accompanied by the **Name** and Address of the sender in Full, and the Route by which the goods are to be sent should be distinctly stated. In case these directions are not sufficiently explicit, we shall choose the most advantageous and convenient means of despatch, but entirely at the **risk** of the **Customer,** we declining all responsibility.

**PREPAID RAILWAY STATIONS.**—Freight must be added to remittances.

**ENCLOSURES.**—When small parcels are ordered with a bulk line, we invariably enclose one with the other; for instance, if we have an order for Grass Seeds, Peas, or Beans, etc., with small Seeds, we pack the small Seeds in the **sack,** thus making one parcel and saving carriage.

**CARRIAGE.**—We deliver all Goods Free at the Railway Stations, the various Carriers' Offices in the City, and at the River Wharves. Retail orders (except heavy Goods, such as Peas or Beans, etc.), Post Free to any part of the Commonwealth on all orders for 2/6 and over.

**PACKING.**—We shall at all times see that Goods are well and securely packed, but after despatching such Goods, signed for "In Good Order," **our responsibility for any loss, damage, or miscarriage ceases.**

**SACKS, BAGS and CASES.**—All Sacks, Bags, Cases, etc., will be charged at the Lowest Rate.

**SUBSTITUTION.**—In the event of not being able to supply all varieties of Seeds of Plants ordered, Customers will kindly state (with their orders) whether to substitute. If this is done much delay and inconvenience will then be evaded.

**RELIABLE SEED** is a commanding feature of our business, and in order to guard against a possibility of disappointment in this respect, we ascertain, by a perfect system of **testing,** the percentage of growth, aud only those samples giving satisfactory evidence of vitality are sent out. We have installed an Electric Cleaning plant, which enables us to place on the market seed of the very highest and best quality thoroughly clean from all foreign impurities. Persons desirous of procuring the very best seeds should first ascertain our prices and inspect our stock.

**PURITY OF STOCK.**—We are growers of several varieties of seed which can be successfully raised in Australia, and which we produce from the very **purest strains** only, specially selected for the purpose. There are, however, many varieties which cannot be successfully grown in Australia; these we import direct from the growers and reputed English, American, and Continental Houses.

**NON-WARRANTY.**—Almost all who have had even the smallest experience in raising seeds are aware that failures do occur from a variety of causes, and for which it would be infinitely unreasonable to attach the slightest blame to your seed merchant. It must, therefore, be clearly understood that while taking every precaution possible to prevent disappointment, we do not accept the slightest responsibility, nor will be held liable for any loss or damage resulting from failures.

# FOREWORD

IN the production of anything worth while, modern civilisation demands the best of materials. It certainly would be foolish to plant anything but the best seeds in ground that has taken considerable time and money to prepare.

Although we have encouraged and stimulated the sale of good seed for many years, it is not possible for us or any other seedsmen to guarantee everything offered to the public. Many conditions enter into the growing of crops and flowers for seedsmen, and the purity and virility of the seed are the only factors that can be guaranteed. This we have always done and will continue to do.

We offer the best of seeds. If given proper care and attention under proper conditions, they will produce good results. We grow and propagate all our own Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs and Plants, and are, therefore, in a position to give our customers the best stocks procurable at the lowest possible price.

Customers can rest assured that they will receive the best service of which we are capable. Our large Nurseries, Propagation Houses, and Trial Grounds at Kuraby, and our extensive Warehouse, are staffed with competent assistants, whose sole aim is to please customers.

H. A. PETERSEN LTD.

NOTE.—THIS CATALOGUE CANCELS ALL PREVIOUS LISTS

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ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS GRANDIFLORUM—
"QUEEN VICTORIA."

A beautiful snow-white, very showy and distinct. One of the most perfect Snapdragons yet introduced. Ideal for table decorations. Price 6d. per packet.

ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS GRANDIFLORUM—
"ROSE KING."

A new and distinct colour of the tall, large-flowered Snapdragon. Bears immense flowers on noble spike of a brilliant carmine rose. Price 6d. per packet.

**ACHIMENES.**

**2 Best Mixed.**—Saved from one of the finest collections; very suitable for hanging baskets; pretty colours; sow September to January.

**ACROCLINIUM.—6d. per packet.**

**3 Album, Single.**—Graceful white, with yel low centre.

**4 Roseum, Single, Mixed.**—Rose, dark eye, and white.

**5 Roseum, Double.**—Pretty bright rose with yellow centre.

Beautiful everlasting; can be dried for Winter bouquets; hardy annual; sow in Autumn or Spring. 12 inches.

**ALYSSUM—6d. per packet.**

**9 Maritimum** (Sweet Alyssum).—Hardy annual small trusses of white flowers in great profusion; cut down after flowering to promote new growth.

**AMARANTHUS.—6d per packet.**

**12 Salicifolius** (Fountain Plant).—Crimson and yellow plume. 4 to 5 feet. **6d. packet.**

**13 Tricolour** (Joseph's Coat).—Leaves red, yellow and green. 3 feet.

**15 Amaranthus Tricolour Splendens**—Red, yellow, and green leaves; tropical appearances. **6d.** per packet.

**17 Hybrida Brilliant.**—Red variegated leaves, very beautiful. **6d.** per packet.

Magnificent foliage plants with gorgeous leaves of crimson and gold, and green and yellow; colours deeper in the Autumn.

**ANEMONE—6d. per packet.**

**21 St. Brigid.**—The Irish poppy-flowered Anemone. Large, single and semi-double flowers of an endless variety of colour

Tuberous rooted plant, easily produced from seed; magnificent colors; blooms early in Spring, when flowers are scarce. Requires good, rich, well drained light soil. Japonica is a hardy perennial. Sow early in Autumn.

**ANGELONIA (Blue)—6d. packet.**

**25 Grandiflora.**

**26 Grandiflora Alba.**

A handsome upright growing plant producing numerous spikes covered with pure white and blue flowers; blooms freely during the Autumn; can also be grown as a pot plant. Sow in Spring.

**ANTIRRHINUM— 6d. packet.**
**Snapdragon.**

Unsurpassed for beauty of spikes; many of the flowers are distinctly and beautifully striped.

**27 Aurora.**—New, cinabar scarlet, white throat. **6d.** per packet.

**28 Pink Empress.**—Dark rose, charming. **6d. packet.**

**29 Queen of the North.**—Pure white small leaved, pretty. **6d. pkt.**
**30 Black Prince**—New, nearly black small dark leaves. **6d. pkt.**
**31 Golden Queen.**—Beautiful clear yellow. **6d.** pkt.
**32 Majus Grandiflora.**—Extra choice mixed colours; finest strain yet introduced.
**33 Brilliant.**—Scarlet, golden and white. Coral red, striking color. **6d.** pkt.
**34 Grandiflorum "Queen Victoria."** —Pure white spike; very large. **6d.** per packet.
**35 Grandiflorum "Romeo."**—New deep rose, dark flesh and foliage. **6d.** per packet.
**36 Grandiflorum "Striatum."**—Magnificent striped variety.
**37 Tom Thumb.**—9 inches high; various colours and very attractive. **6d.** pkt.

CANDYTUFT. Johnson's Pearl.

JOHNSON'S PEARL

This we consider one of the finest types of White Candytuft in existence. The plant should be allowed plenty of room and kept frequently watered when once established. Pure white heads are exceptionaly fine, and for show purposes we consider it hard to bea **Price, 6d.** packet.

**38 Tom Thumb Daphne.**—Carmine rose, suffused with white. **6d.** per packet.
**39 Crimson King**—Bright Crimson. **6d.** packet.
**41 Nanum Grandiflorum** ("Buff Queen.")—Flowers lovely shade of rose, with deep canary tip, shade orange. **6d.** per packet.
**42 Nanum Grandiflorum** ("Golden Fairy.")—Colour, a beautiful shell pink, with delicate lemon yellow blotched tip, pale foliage. **6d.** per packet.

A beautiful tribe of showy biennials, producing long spikes of flowers in endless variety of colour; self colours striped and spotted flowers; easily raised from seed. Sow during autumn and spring.

**AQUILEGA—6d. per packet.**
**Columbine.**

**43 Coerulea Hybrida.**—Single, long-spurred variety.
**44 Chrysanthia Grandiflora**—Superb mixture, finest sorts; single and **double, various colors. 6d. pkt.**
**45 Double.**—Long Spurred; various **shades.**

Very showy, hardy, herbaceous perrenials; make handsome border plants; easily grown requiring a light soil. Sow in Autumn and Spring. 18 to 24 inches.

**ARCTOTUS GRANDIS—6d. packet.**

**ASTERS—6d. and 1/- per packet.**

**53 Tasmanian Branching Mixed**—Of tree branching habit, splendid for cutting. **6d.** per packet.
**54 Imperial Lavender.**—Pure branching habit, superb blooms, splendid for cutting. **6d.** packet.
**55 Violet King.**—Pure Violet shades splendid for cutting. **6d.** packet in **sheltered situations.**
**56 Imperial Daybreak.**—Purest white, excellent form, upright branching; the best for cut flowers. **1s.** per packet.
**59 Royal Purple.**—One of the best Asters ever sent out; every flower perfect in form; branching habit. The best of its color. **6d.** per packet.
**62 Tasmanian Giant Plume Branching** mixed, beautiful very charming colours, long stalks, excellent for cutting. **6d. packet.**

A charming family of half-hardy annuals, producing a profusion of bloom in trusses of six to eight fine heads of beautiful colours, three or four inches across. Light rich soil with a mulching of manure suits them best. Can be sown during spring; should be transplanted. Must have plenty of water.

**BALSAMS.**

**63 Camellia Flowered and Spotted.** —Finest mixture; superb class. **6d.** per packet.
**66 Rose Flowered.**—Fine double; very pretty.
**67 Choice Mixed.**—All the best varieties.

A favourite annual, producing rose like blooms of varied colours in great abundance. Suitable for outside cultivation, and for pots. Balsams require rich soil and plenty of moisture. Sow in Spring and Summer. 18 inches

**BEGONIAS—2/- and 2/6 pkt. according to variety.**

**68 Rex International Prize.**—A splendid mixture, containing many distinct varieties. **2s. 6d.** per packet.
**69 Rex Rubens.**

The seed of these Rex Begonias has been saved from a very fine and extensive collection. Price, **2/6** pkt.

**70 Tuberous Rooted Single.**—Finest mixed, very choice, charming colors. **Price, 2/- pkt.**
**71 Tuberous Rooted Double.**—Beautiful shades, very beautiful, **2/-** pkt.
**72 Tuberous Rooted Camellia Flowered.**—New, very fine varieties, double mixed, **2/- pkt.**

These charming plants require great care in raising from seed, which is very small, and must be sown in light soil in a frame or greenhouse, and afterwards grown in pots. Foliage very handsome; graceful, drooping flowers, most attractive tender perennials. Sow the seed in Spring.

**BRACHYCOMBE, 6d. pkt.**

Hardy annual; compact; stands dry weather; flowers daisy-like, produced in great profusion, prefers rich, light loam. **Sow Autumn and Spring. 9 inches.**

**BROWALLIA— 6d. packet.**

**81 Speciosa Major.**—Large blue flowers. **6d.** per packet.

Pretty hardy annuals; covering themselves with bloom; nice border plants; do best in rich, light loam. Sow early in Spring. 15 inches.

**CALCEOLARIA—1s. 6d. packet.**

**84 Hybrida Grandiflora.**—Finest mixed, selected strain; robust and floriferous. Suitable only for cooler portions of the State. Sow in Autumn.

**CALLIOPSIS or COREOPSIS— 6d. per packet.**

**90 Lanceolata, Perennial.**—Fine yellow.
**92 Coronata Maxima.**—Golden yellow.
**93 HYBRIDA.**—Fine mixed, **6d. per** packet.

This is one of the best of our hardy annuals; a most beautiful plant in the garden, not particular as to soil, a long time in bloom. Plants should be two feet apart. Sow Autumn and Spring. 2 feet.

**CANARY CREEPER.**

A very slender creeper, producing canary colour-like flowers, very floriferous. **6d.** per packet.

**CANTERBURY BELLS, 6d. per packet.**

**95 Persicifolia Grandiflora.**—An exceedingly fine strain, large flowers, mixed.
**96 Benary's Prize.**—All colours; unsurpassed. **6d.** pkt.
**97 Calycanthema**—Charming saucer like outer petals. **6d. pkt.**

A family of very showy border plants, the colours being very distinct and rich; the single varieties are exceedingly pretty, and the Calycanthema, double and pyramidalis varieties are magnificent. Easily raised from seed. Sow in Autumn; suitable for cold climate.

**CANDYTUFT— 6d. packet.**

**98 Giant Hyacinth Flowered.**—Immense spikes of pure white flowers; an improved strain. **15in. 6d. per packet.**

**99 White Rocket.**—Magnificent spikes.
**103 Empress.**—Trusses of pure white 6d. per packet.
**105 Little Prince.**—Charming dwarf variety, pure white; good. 6d. per packet.

The whole of this pretty family are well worth a place in the garden, the crimson and white varieties being exceedingly showy; they bloom in great profusion, and are very useful for cut flowers. Sow in Autumn and Winter, and thin to 6 inches.

**CANNA—6d. per packet.**

**106 Crozy's New Hybrids.**—Mixed; very effective. Magnificent decorative plants; grown in garden

**CARNATIONS—**
**from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per packet.**
**PERENNIAL SECTION.**

**108 Carnations and Picotees, Double Mixed.**—Superb stock, best varieties. 1s. 6d. packet.

**CENTAUREA—6d. per pkt. (Cornflower).**

**116 Cyanus fl. pl.**—Various shades; produces a large percentage of double flowers.
**117 Nana Compacta Victoria.**—Blue Cornflour; dwarf.
**118 Moschata.**—Fine, medium.

**CENTAUREA MOSCHATA—(Sweet Sultan).**

**CELOSIA—6d. per packet.**

**COCKSCOMB.**

**Empress.**—Bright crimson combs dark foliage; beautiful.
**124 Glasgow Prize** (President Thiers).—Very fine crimson combs.
**125 Dwarf Varieties, Mixed.**—Choice collection of coloured heads, 6d. per packet.
golden to dark crimson.

**LEUCANTHEMUM SECTION (Perennials).**

**140 Grandiflorum Westralia** (Shasta Daisy).—One of the hardiest of its class, requires no special cultivation. Dwarf habit. Flowers pure glistening white. Single, with yellow centre. 6d. per pkt.
**141 Gigantic Shasta Daisy "Alaska."**—Flowers white. 4½ to 5 inches in diameter. 6d. per packet.
**144 Maxima, Shasta Daisy.**—Fine new varieties; splendid for cutting.

**DOUBLE PERENNIAL VARIETIES.**

This Section represents the well-known Japanese Chrysanthemums so much prized in our gardens.

**145 Inodorum Bridal Robe.**—Double white.

Charming bush-house or greenhouse plants should be raised in pots seed pans or boxes, and transplanted

**HELENIUM BIGELOWI.**
A beautiful hardy perennial flowers, golden yellow, with black centre, very striking for cut blooms. Price, 6d. per pkt.

**CARNATION—Perpetual Flowering,** Finest, Mixed, 1/6 per packet.

**109 Perpetual Flowering.**—Superb free bloomers, mixed. 1s. packet.
**110 Yellow Ground Perpetual.**—Race of perpetuals, producing the much-required shades of yellow. 6d. per packet.
**111 International Mixture**—Improved variety, very rapid growth, splendid flowering strain, superior to all others. 2s. 6d. packet.

**CARNATION—MARGUERITE SECTION.**

**112 Mixed.**—Flowers the first season from seed. Large proportion of fine doubled flowers of varied and beautiful colours. Habit robust; very useful for bedding. 6d. per packet.
**114 Malmaison, Mixed.**—Enormous flowers; grow easily, and producing a good percentage of double flowers. 1s. per packet.

The perennial varieties should produce a large percentage of first-class flowers, being saved from a magnificent collection of named sorts. Sow in pots or boxes in light soil, and keep carefully watered until the plants are large enough to pick out. The Marguerite varieties are very hardy and are easily raised from seed, and flower the first season. Sow Autumn and Spring.

**126 Thompsoni Magnifica.**—A feathered Cockscomb of great beauty; crest of various colours, from

**CHRYSANTHEMUM.**

**ANNUAL MARGUERITE.**

**3d. per packet, except where otherwise priced.**

**129 Double Hybrids.**—Double and semi-double flower; white, yellow and crimson; various colored centres. Price, 6d. pkt.

**Tricolour,** finest mixed; splendid mixture, comprising best varieties for cut flowers and garden decoration. Price, 6d. per pkt.

**CINERARIA—1s. 6d. and 2s. pkt.**

**149 Hybrida Grandiflora, Finest Mixed.**—Single flowers; charming colours; superior to all others; excellent. 1s. 6d. per packet.
**151 Hybrida, Fine, Mixed.**—A very select strain, producing large percentage of choice flowers; very beautiful.
**152 Perfect Model**—Exceptional good strain; splendid for exhibition purposes. The best of its class. 2s. per packet

into small-sized pots, as soon as they are well filled with roots repot into larger pots; use light soil, mixed with old cow manure a little sand and old vegetable mould made from decayed leaves, etc.; transfer to bush-house as soon as established in blooming pots. Can also be grown as border plants in a sheltered suitable position. Sow in the autumn. 18 to 24 inches.

**COBAEA, Scandens—6d. per pkt.**

Useful ornamental climber; magnificent, large, bell-shaped flowers; rapid grower, fine foliage; hardy perennial. Should be raised in pots or boxes, and planted out in the autumn or early spring.

**CLARKIA—6d. per packet.**

**159 Elegans.**—Double.

A showy, hardy annual; easily grown; very effective in masses. Sow spring and autumn. 18 inches.

**COLEUS—6d., 1s. and 1s. 6d. pkt.**

**161 Hybrida, Finest Mixed.**—A good mixture, very hardy. 6d. packet.
**162 Laciniated-leaved.**—New, very fine. 1s. packet.

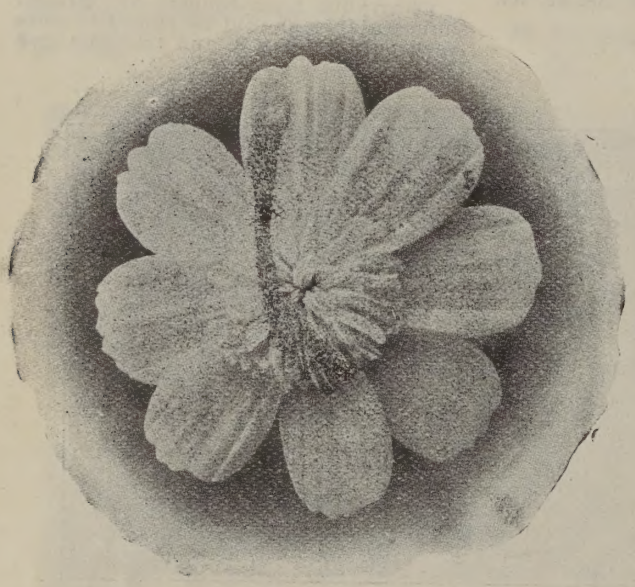
**82 Large-leaved, Finest Mixed.**—Saved from new varieties, with very large and superbly variegated foliage, very rich and choice strain. **1/6** packet.

**COLUMBINE—(See Aquilegia).**

**COREOPSIS—(See Calliopsis)**

**CORNFLOWER—(See Centaurea)**

**COSMOS, New Double,** Pink and White.
**Choicest Mixture Mammoth Flowering.**—Colours various. 6d. per packet.
Separate colours can be supplied if preferred.



**COSMOS—NEW DOUBLE.**
These beautiful new Cosmos are most striking in colour. Price, **6d.** per pkt. (see page 6)

**CYCLAMEN PERSICUM—**

**1/6 per packet.**

**174 Papilio "Butterfly."**—Colours various; petals crested and twisted; very striking **1/6** packet

**175 Persicum.**—Medium colors. **1/6** per packet.

**176 Persicum Giganteum.**—Immense flowers; mixed colours. **1s. 6d.** per packet.

A most beautiful tribe of tuberous greenhouse plants, produced from seed if sown in light soil, in pots, and placed in a warm, sheltered corner of the bush-house; will repay all trouble. Seed should be sown during autumn and spring in pots. The Cyclamen blooms a long time.

**DIANTHUS—, 6d. packet.**

**Petersen's Special Exhibition Mixture.**—Single and double flowers; excellent variety; **6d.** packet.

**Heddewegi.**—Single, beautiful mixture.

**Heddewegi fl. pl.**—Double flowers

**Double Snowflake.**—Beautiful white, fringed. **6d.** per packet.

**Laciniatus.**—Single; fringed large flowered.

**Laciniatus (Flor Pleno).**—Double Flowers.

**Chinensis** (Indian Pink).—Fine double flowers, beautiful colors.

**Barbatus** (Sweet William).—Hardy perennial large trusses, splendid colour.

**Enquire for anything you want. It doesn't follow because it is not in the Catalogue that we have not got it.**

**DAHLIA—6d. and 1s. per packet.**

**177 Large Flowered Double.**—Fine select, mixed.

**178 Pompone.**—Finest mixed; very small flowers, double. **6d.** per packet.

**182 Double Cactus**—Australian saved seed from the best varieties. **1s.** per packet.

**183 Paeony—Extra** choice, for cut bloom, erect stems, **6d.** and **1/-** pkt.

Easily raised from seed if sown in sheltered position; but there is a probability of plants producing a percentage of single flowers, even if seed is saved from double flowers; seedlings will flower first season if sown early. The single varieties are elegant and graceful, and most suitable for cutting. The Pompones are very small double varieties, but the Cactus are finest of all. Hardy perennials. Sow spring. 4 to 5 feet.

**DAISY (English)—6d. packet.**
**Bellis Perennis.**

**185 Longfellow.**—Large, beautiful double; dark rose. **6d.** per pkt.

**186 Giant Snowball.**—Grand flowe pure white, excellent variety. **6d.** per packet.

**187 Double Mixed.**—All the best sorts

**188 Maxima.**—Very large blooms; finest mixed. **6d.** pkt.

**189 Montrosa.**—The new double giant class; splendid blooms; finest mixed; splendid **1s.** packet.

These favourite flowers can be easily grown from seed. They should be sown in a shallow box filled with light soil, and kept well watered; a cool position will suit best. The seedlings must be planted out when large enough to handle. They are hardy perennials. Sow autumn and spring. 6 inches.

**DELPHINIUM—6d. and 1s. packet.**
**Perennial Larkspur.**

**192 Formosum.**—Graceful; a lovely blue flower

**193 Kelway's Hybrids Mixed**—Choice selection, best variety yet introduced. **1s.** packet.

**194 Colonial Saved Seed.** Good. **1s.** per packet.

**ESCHSCHOLTZIA—6d. packet.**

**226 Californica** (Mixed Double).—Orange, yellow and single white mixed.

**227 Californica** (Mixed Single).—Similar to above.

One of the most beautiful of the Californian annuals; has handsome foliage, expands its flowers to the blaze of the sun, is of dazzling brightness, wants plenty of space, will thrive in any ordinary soil, perfectly hardy. Sow autumn and spring.

**EVERLASTING PEA—6d. packet.**

**230 Lathyrus Latifolius.**—Mixed.

**231 Lathyrus Latifolius Albus.**—White.

**232 Lathyrus Pubescens, Blue.—6d.** per packet.

This perennial is much hardier than the Sweet Pea, grows stronger, and keeps a long time in bloom; it has no perfume, but is most useful for cutting. Colours various; hardy perennial. Sow in autumn and spring grows 4 to 5 feet high.

**FREESIA—6d. per packet.**

**233 Hybridum.**—Finest mixed.

**GAILLARDIA— 6d. packet.**

**240 Various Species Mixed, 3d. per** packet.

**241 Grandiflora.**—Large, single, yellow flowers with crimson centre,
**244 Lorenziana.**—Double yellow and deep crimson.

Hardy annuals and perennials, producing beautiful single and double flowers, very attractive and showy. Sow autumn or spring.

**GAZANIA.**

**245 Splendens Hybrida Grandiflora.**—From fine varieties; excellent plants for pots and sunny borders. **6d.** per packet.

One of the handsomest tender tuberous plants in cultivation; requires pot cultivation and the shelter of a frame, bush-house, or conservatory. Sow spring.

**GODETIA—6d. per packet.**

**263 Duke of York.**—A handsome dwarf variety; flowers of bright scarlet carmine.
**264 Grandiflora Maculata.**—Large white flowers with crimson spots
**265 Godetias.**—All colours, finest mixed.

**ALL SEEDS are Guaranteed free from impurities. Packet Seeds Post Free to any address in Queensland on all orders 2/6 and over.**

**GYPSOPHILA—6d. per packet.**

**271 Paniculata Compacta.**—Semi-dwarf; hardy; white.
**272 Elegans Grandiflora alba**—Newer type; very elegant.

A very free flowering hardy family of plants, particularly suitable to decorative work. Sow in autumn.

**HELICHRYSUM—6d. per packet.**

**273 Monstrosum.**—Double mixed varieties, very fine colours.

Everlasting flowers of great beauty; hardy and free blooming and very useful for cutting. 4 feet, Sow autumn.

**HELIOTROPIUM—6d. per packet.**

**Heliotrope.**

**275 Choicest Mixed.**—Best dark and light colours.
**276 Queen Margaret.**—Of dwarf and compact habit; flowers in clusters of a deep dark blue. Delicious perfume, tender perennial, border plant. Sow autumn and spring.

**SUNFLOWER—MINIATURE "GOLDEN FLEECE."**

The cactus-shaped flowers of this variety are of a clear golden yellow with a dark centre. The height of the plant is about 3 to 3½ft. Flowers are produced with long stems and are excellent for cutting. Price, **6d.** per pkt.

**GODETIA NANA COMPACTA—"ROSY GEM."**

This is a beautiful addition to this well-known annual. The colour is a beautiful pale rosy pink. The habit of the plant is very compact and free flowering. It is a charming bedding variety. Price, **6d.** per pkt.

GERBERA

**247 Jamesoni Hybrida.**—These distinct and beautiful hybrids embrace the most exquisite and delicate shades of yellow rose, cherry red, salmon, terra cotta, to crimson and white; excellent for cutting, table decoration, or as pot plants. **1s. 6d.** packet.

**GERANIUMS.**

**(See Pelargoniums).**

**GLOXINIA—1/- and 1/6 packet.**

**252 Hybrida.**—Finest mixed; all colours. **1s.** packet.
**253 Petersen's Special Exhibition Strain.**—Superb flowers; magnificent colours. **1s. 6d.** packet.
**257 Gigantea Prize Mixture.**—Strong growing and erect flowering variety; flowers 4in. in diameter, very beautiful. **1s. 6d. packet.**

A pretty family of really, beautiful, hardy annuals; will grow in the poorest soil, and produce a grand display of gorgeous flowers, even in a dry season, and cut flowers keep well in water. Sow during autumn. 12 inches

**GOMPHRENA—6d. per packet.**

**Globe Amaranth.**

**270 Globosa Fine.**—Mixed.

One of the best of our hardy annual everlastings and most useful for winter bouquets; it is of fine erect habit, a constant bloomer, and very attractive. Sow in the spring and early summer.

**HELIANTHUS—6d. per packet.**

**278 Large Russian.**—Giant Flowers, very showy.
**279 Agrophyllus.**—Pretty, ornamental. Silvery foliage.
**280 Californicus.**—Large, double yellow. 8 feet.
**281 Cucumerifolius.**—Branching, nice foliage, golden yellow flowers. 4 to 5 feet.
**282 Cucumerifolius "Stella."**—Flowers 3 inches across; pure golden yellow; black disc; plants 4 to 5 feet.
**283 Diadem.**—Single flowers; light colour. 5 feet. **6d. packet.**
**284 Hybridum fl. pl.**—Double and semi-double. **5 feet.**

**285 Globosus Fistulosus.**—Double, golden, fine. 6 feet.

**286 Nanus.**—Single; dwarf habit; golden yellow. 3 feet.

**287 Nanus.**—Double; 3 feet high; fine golden yellow.

**288 Orion.**—Small flowers, crisped or twisted petals; orange and lemon shades; very attractive. 5 feet.

These well known hardy annuals are of a majestic appearance, some of the tall-growing varieties attaining a height of from 6 to 8 feet with flowers of enormous size. The small flowered varieties—Stella, Cucumerifolius, and Orion—are most decorative and useful for cutting; one of the best summer yellow annuals; never out of place. Sow in the spring and summer.

**HUNNEMANNIA—6d. per packet.**

**291 Fumariaefolia.**—Fine feathery foliage and buttercup yellow, single flowers, cup shaped with red stamens.

A charming perennial, of erect growth. The flowers keep well when cut. One of the most beautiful dinner table decorative flowers grown. Sow autumn.

**ICE PLANT.**

**(See Mesembryanthemum).**

**HONESTY—6d. per packet.**

**Satin Flower (Lunaria biennes).**

Free flowering hardy biennial; its silvery seed pods are very pretty, cut and dried for winter decoration. Sow during autumn and spring. 18 inches.

CANTERBURY BELLS—CHOICE DOUBLE MIXED

This is a special strain of the double flowered variety, and will thrive well in almost any situation. Price 1/- per packet.

**HOLLYHOCK— 6d. packet.**

**289 Charter's Prize Exhibition strain.**—Excellent blooms, all colours. **6d. packet.**

**290 Extra Choice.**—Superb strain; all colours double. **6d. packet.**

This noble plant produces flower spikes six feet high, studded with splendid Camelia-like blooms, some three feet of their length; it is not difficult to grow from seed, if sown in autumn and liberally treated with rich soil and moisture; tender perennials.

**IMPATIENS—1/6 per packet.**

**292 Holstii.**—New Hybrid Mixed.

The East African Balsam—an excellent pot plant, succeeding best under the shade of a bush or glasshouse. Large flowers of bright colors.

**IPOMOPSIS—6d. per packet.**

**294 Elegans.**—Mixed; brilliant orange and scarlet flowers succeeds best in light, rich soil.

Long spikes of flowers delicately spotted, graceful foliage. If planted in a sheltered position is very attractive; tender biennials. Sow during autumn and spring. 3 feet.

**JACOBEA—6d. per packet.**

**295 Double Mixed.**

A rapid growing annual; flowers double, daisy-like; fleshy foliage, bushy habit; requires plenty moisture; useful for cutting. Sow in autumn. 12 to 24 inches.

**IPOMEA—6d. per packet.**

**Convolvulus.**

**296 Mexicana Grandiflora Alba** (Moon Flower).—Beautiful Convolvulus-like climbers. **6d. pkt.**

**297 Quamoclit** (Cypress Vine).—Beautiful Convolvulus-like climbers, remarkable for their clear, rich colours.

**298 Leari.**—Splendid; beautiful Convolvulus-like climbers, remarkable for their clear, rich colours.

**300 Heavenly Blue, or "Pride of Pekin."**—The flowers borne in clusters are of that indescribable heavenly blue colour so rarely seen and measure four and a-half to five inches across.

**HOLLYHOCK—CHATER'S PRIZE.**

This is an improvement on the ordinary Hollyhock flowers, much larger and appears louble. It is extra choice strain, and well worth placing Price, **6d.** per pkt.

**LARKSPUR— 6d. packet.**

302 **Hyacinth-flowered Mixed**—Hardy annual, densely covered with double flower.

303 **Stock-flowered, Mixed.**—Fine branching habit, dense foliage, various colours.

Very handsome climbing bush-house plant. The graceful beauty of its foliage renders it valuable for vases. Can be used either to climb or droop. Soak seed in tepid water some hours before sowing. Hardy perennials. Sow in spring in pots.

**Heliotrope, 6d. per packet.**

304 **Ranunculus Flowered, Mixed.**—A pretty new distinct sort, very showy.

305 **Tall German Rocket, Mixed.**—Ornamental and effective in borders, long spikes of bloom.

307 **Emperor, Pure White.**—Double; branching. 6d. per packet.

308 **Emperor.**—Azure blue. 6d. per packet.

**MANDEVILLEA—6d. packet.**

331 **Suaveolens.**—Pure, white, fragrant, single flowers. Useful for bouquets. Hardy perennial climber. 20 feet.

**MARGUERITES.**

**(See Chrysanthemum)**

**MARTYNIA—6d. per packet.**

332 **Fragrans.**—Crimson purple flowers.

Beautiful sweet-scented, hardy annual; very handsome spikes; 2 feet. Sow in spring.

**MEDEOLA—1s. per packet.**

334 **Asparagoides.**—White flowers, orange scented.

335 **Asparagoides Myrtifolia.**—Extra fine, very suitable for hanging buckets.

**LEPTOSYNE— 6d. per packet.**

309 **Maritima Grandiflora.**—Choice, fine blooms.

A most graceful annual from California; plants are bushy and compact, and the flowers are produced in great profusion. Maritima is very beautiful and fine for cutting.

**MESEMBRYANTHEMUM—**

**6d. per packet.**

341 **Tricolour.**—Crimson, white, and purple; suits sandy soil well; only grows to height of 3 inches.

342 **Crystallinum** (Ice Plant).—Peculiar glistening foliage, small white flowers; pretty. 6 inches.

Beautiful dwarf-growing plants of compact habit; half-hardy perennials. The first is a good rockery plant; the second is prized for its foliage which looks as if the plant was covered with ice. Sow spring and summer.

LINARIA.

312 **Maroccana.**—Mixed colours; improved strain. 6d. per packet.

One of the most beautiful species of hardy annuals grown for spring flowering, with spikes of Lobelia-like flowers. Sow during autumn or spring.

**6d. per packet.**

**LINUM—6d. per packet.**

314 **Grandiflorum Coccineum.**—Fine scarlet flowers; foliage good. Sow in autumn and spring. 12 inches.

315 **Perenne.**— Perennial; Blue, choice colour.

**LOBELIA—6d. and 1s. packet.**

317 **Speciosa Erecta.**—Dark blue, for bedding.

318 **Crystal Palace.**—Fine, dark blue, large.

319 **Barnard's Perpetual.**—Ultramarine blue, with pure white marking; splendid.

320 **Cardinalis** (Queen Victoria).—Tall spikes cardinal flowers, bronze leaves; distinct perennial likes cold climate.

Exceedingly beautiful free-blooming hardy annual; good for edgings, ribbon or carpet bedding, producing a dense carpet of bloom. Sow during autumn and spring.

**LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING.**

**(See Amaranthus)**

**LUPINS—6d. per packet.**

327 **Nanus.**—Dwarf variety; blue and white; 6in. Great favourite for bordering.

colours; splendid for cutting.

328 **Finest Mixed**—Containing many Handsome spikes of flowers. Very effective and showy. Sow autumn and spring.

**LYCHNIS—6d. per packet.**

**Chinese Catchfly**

330 **Chalcedonica.**—Scarlet flower in trusses.

**MARIGOLD- 6d. per packet.**

**(See also Calendula)**

336 **French Dwarf.**—Finest mixed various. 18 inches.

337 **African Tall, Mixed.**—Double, 18 inches. Very showy.

338 **African Lemons.**—Lemon colour.

339 **African Orange.**—Orange; tall.

Hardy and constant bloomers. French varieties have beautifully-shaped orange flowers, striped and flaked with brown. African varieties have large self-coloured flowers; all are annuals. Sow during spring and summer. 18 inches to 2 feet.

**MATRICARIA—6d. per packet.**

**MIMULUS–1/- per packet.**

**Musk Monkey Flower.**

344 **Tigrinus**—Showy, spotted; single and double mixed.

Nice bedding plants; a great variety of colours; easily grown.

**347 Moschatus Compactus** (Musk).—An improved compact variety of erect habit; dwarf.

Charming plant for pot culture; likes rich, light soil, and a liberal supply of water. Can be grown in the open ground, where soil and situation are favorable. Moschatus, the well known Musk has a delightful fragrance, is well adapted for pots or baskets. Tender perennials. Sow in spring.

**MINA LOBATA—6d. per packet.**

Its beautiful cream white flowers are bright orange when half blown, and when in bud a vivid red.

Pretty half-hardy annual climber. Grows to a height of 20 feet. Produces abundantly. Sow in spring.

**MIGNONETTE—6d. packet.**

**348 Large Flowered.**—Very fragrant, fine spikes.

This grand old annual is known to all, and its delicious perfume cannot be surpassed; it is easily grown; some of the varieties make excellent pot plants, and produce spikes of immense size. Sow autumn or spring.

**NASTURTIUM—6d. per packet.**

**Dwarf Varieties.**

**359 Crimson.**—Striking colour.

**360 Empress of India.**—Bright, beautiful scarlet.

**361 Golden King.**—Very handsome variety.

**362 King of Tom Thumbs.**—Scarlet.

**363 King Theodore.**—Darkest of all, nearly black.

**364 Pearl**—A clear soft white.

**365 Rose.**—Delicate soft, rosy color.

**349 Crimson Giant.**—Large flowers, fine colour. **6d. per pkt.**

**350 Gabrielle.**—Robust large spikes, red. **6d.** per packet.

**351 Goliath.**—Enormous spikes, double red. **6d. per pkt.**

**352 Ruby.**—"Machet" variety, coppery scarlet. **6d. per pkt.**

**353 Machet.**—Dwarf, massive spikes, scented red. **6d.** per packet.

**355 Machet "King of Dwarfs."**—Charming variety, robust growth, large spikes. **6d.** pkt.

**356 Giant Pyramidal.**—Fine spikes and fragrant; and many others.

**366 Scarlet.**—Bright and beautiful.

**367 Yellow**—Bright rich colour.

**368 Finest Mixed Tom Thumb.**

**369 Lobbianum Liliput.**—Mixed; charming new class, with very small flowers and foliage.

**370 Ivy Leaf.**—Very showy, handsome variegated foliage; flowers superb.

**TALL VARIETIES.**

**371 Spitfire.**—Bright scarlet flower.

**372 Tall, Mixed.**—All the best varieties.

**373 Lobb's Climbing Varieties**—Very suitable for vases or hanging baskets; mixed collection.

**374 Ivy Leaved.**—Unique foliage and flowers.

**375 Tall Queen**—New hybrids (variegated foliage), splendid mixture. **6d.** per packet.

**376 Queen of Tom Thumb.**—Mixed (variegated foliage), splendid mixture. **6d.** per packet.

The value of this family for decorative purposes cannot be over-estimated; it is particularly hardy; will thrive in any soil, and its many forms are so varied that it possesses a pleasing variety of colour.

**PANSY OR HEARTSEASE.**

**6d. to 2/6 packet.**

**377 Petersen's Special Mixture, 2/-** packet.

Our mixture comprises all the finest strains obtainable. For exhibition purposes this mixture is unsurpassed. Flowers of enormous size; colours incomparable; excellent.

**378 Very Fine Mixture.**—Composed of all the separate varieties, remarkably showy. **6d. per packet**

**380 Odier or Blotched** (large stained).—Extra choice. Very fine strain of three and five-blotched Show Pansies. **1/- per pkt.**

**381 Cassier's Very Large Flowered Blotched.**—The largest flowered class of Blotched Pansies; especially rich strain, quality unsurpassed. **1/6** per pkt.

**382 Bugnot's Superb Blotched—Very** beautiful class; large flowers with broad blotches, many having the two upper petals finely lined, great diversity of handsomest and rarest colours. **1/6** per packet.

**387 Bugnot's Prize Exhibition.**—Saved from plants obtained from the grower's original seed; an incomparable strain, producing many beautiful and rare varieties, suitable for Exhibition. **1s. 6d.** and **2s. 6d.** packet.

**388 Superb Mixture of the Odier, Cassier and Bugnot Strains.**—Unsurpassed. **1/6** per packet.

**389 Trimardeau or Giant Pansies.**—Very showy class of vigorous compact growth, flowers of an enormous size, finest strain. **6d.** per packet.

**390 Parisian Large Stained Trimardeau.**—Beautiful improved strain of Trimardeau Pansies, mostly white ground and five-blotched varieties. **1s.** per packet.

**391 Masterpiece** (Germania).—Superb new class of blotched. Pansies with large blooms, mostly undulated or curled, fine, rich colours. **1/6** per packet.

**392 Masterpiece Exhibition.**—Extra special, one of the finest yet introduced. **1s. 6d.** per packet.

**393 Non Plus Ultra.**—The richest mixture ever sent out, and containing the Blotched and Giant varieties in greatest proportion; very effective. **1/- per packet.**

**394 Large French Stained.**—The finest strain grown; colours are most beautiful and include the grand shades of mahogany crimson, yellow and blue markings, and substance. **6d. packet**

**395 Lord Beaconsfield, Giant.**—Deep purple violet, shaded white on upper petals. **6d.** per packet.

**396 Peacock, Giant.**—Flowers of the most beautiful shades of blue and violet to be found in the plumage of the peacock. **6d.** pkt.

**GOOD BEDDING VARIETIES.**

**NEMESIA—6d. per packet.**

**401 Strumosa Grandiflora.**—The best of this class; various colours; superb.

Pretty compact growing annual of great merit. Very useful for nursery and bedding; great variety of colours; highly recommended.

**NIGELLA- 6d. per packet.**

**405 Nigella Hispanica** (Love-in-a-Mist).—Blue.

White flowers, with a long, delicate tube; it is delightfully scented. Sow in spring. 36 inches.

**NEMOPHILA—6d. packet.**

**415 Insignis.**—Flowers a pretty blue; best.

**416 Insignis, Finest Mixed.**—Several colours.

Annuals, profuse bloomers, and charming colours; dwarf. Insignis is a lovely azure blue. Sow autumn and spring. 6 inches.

**PHACELIA- 6d. packet.**

**418 Campanularia.**—Flowers beautiful rich blue.

A highly interesting Californian annual. The plant is much branched and of spreading habit. Hardy annual, 12 inches. Sow during spring.

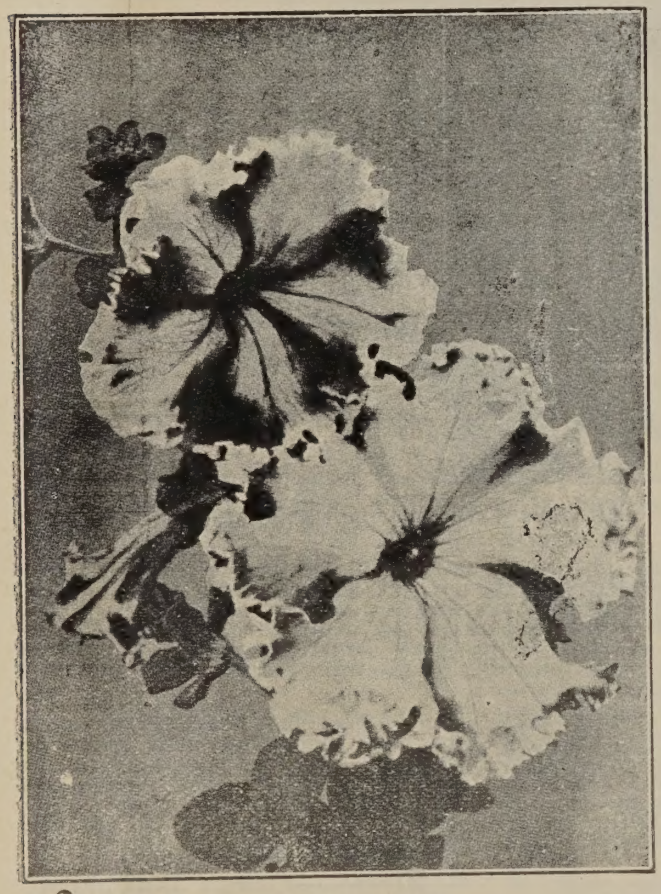
**432 Carnation Flowered.**—Very beautiful blooms, all colours; double mixed.

This magnificent family of plants includes some of the most lovely colours and shades imaginable. The Single Shirley and Tulip Poppies are charming, and the double varieties are gorgeous in the beauty of their colourings, they are easily cultivated, like plenty of room and should be planted in clumps; hardy annuals

**PICOTEE—1s. per packet.**

**435 Choicest Mixed.**—From the finest flowers.

**436 Perpetual Flowering.**—Delicate marking, exquisite perfume; valuable for bouquets; similar to carnations.



PETUNIA—Hybrida Fimbriata.

POPPY—THE SHIRLEY.

**406 Damascena** (Devil-in-the-Bush). Mixed, white and blue.

Pretty hardy annual, with graceful foliage. The flowers are nearly hidden in light feathery leaves, an attractive flower. Sow in autumn and spring.

**MYOSOTIS- 6d. packet.**

**Forget-me-not.**

**407 Palustris.**—Bright blue; the true Forget-me-Not.

**408 Alpestris Grandiflora** (Royal Blue).—Large flowers, very deep blue. **6d.** per packet.

This charming dwarf hardy plant should be sown in autumn, when it will bloom profusely during spring, covering itself with flowers of the most lovely blue; very useful for bouquets.

**NICOTIANA—6d. per packet.**

**410 Affinis.**

**PHASEOLUS—6d. per packet.**

**419 Caracalla** (Snail Flower).—A charming perennial climbing plant, with bunches of sweet-scented purple and white curiously twisted flowers. Sow autumn and spring.

**POPPY- 6d. packet.**

**420 Glaucum** (Tulip Poppy).—Dwarf vivid scarlet, with two rows of petals—one in the centre, the other saucer-like; very charming, free blooming.

**422 The Shirley.**—Single and semi-double, charming shades of pink rose-margined and veined.

**427 Nudicaule Mixed.**—Contains all shades of the "Iceland Poppy."

**429 Ranunculus Flowered.**—Beautiful, double, various.

**431 Double French.**—Exceedingly showy.

**PETUNIA—6d. and 1s. 6d. packet.**

**437 Hybrida Single.**—Finest mixed. 3d. packet.

**438 Hybrida Belle Etoile.**—Beautiful large flowering single variety; all colours; mixed. **6d. per pkt.**

**439 Pepita.**—Deep carmine, nearly scarlet, bordered white, very beautiful. 1s. 6d. packet.

**440 Hybrida Nana Compacta.**—Dwarf 6in. high; regularly striped. **6d.** per packet.

**441 Single Fringed Varieties—Superb** mixed, unequalled, **1/6 per pkt.**

**442 Double Fordhook Fancy.**—Double, with edges finely fringed, petals fluted and fringed, intensifying and varying the colours with high light and dark shadows, bringing out a richness and effect unequalled by crumpled velvet; superb. **2/6 packet.**

**443 Giants of California.**—Similar to above, only single flowerets. Price, 2/6 pkt.
**444 Double.**—Fringed and plain edge 2/6 packet.
**445 Double Fringed.**—Large flowering. 2/6 pkt.
**447** Giant Excelsior.—Strong vigorous grower with enormous flowers; the largest flowered strain known; grand mixture of colors. **2/6 per packet.**

Petunias suit our climate admirably, and bloom in profusion during summer and autumn. Seed from the double varieties, however, will produce 70 per cent. of single flowers; tender perennials. Sow in a frame in spring or autumn and plant out.

**PELARGONIUM—**
**Geranium.**

**449 Large Flowered Regal.**—From named sorts.

The above are large flowering perennial class known as "Pelargoniums" distinct from "Geraniums," and are best suited for pot culture, although nearly all of them will stand in the garden if they are in a sheltered situation. Must be raised in pots in a frame. Sow autumn.

**450 Tricolour.**—All the best varieties Tricolour is the coloured foliage variety of Geranium, with shades of green, crimson, brown, gold in the leaves.

**PENTSTEMON—6d. per packet.**

**451 Large Flowering Finest Mixed.**—Choice strain; best sorts.
**452 Hartwegi Gentianoides Hybrida Grandiflora.**—Finest mixed; a superb strain, producing large blooms of many colours.

A fine hardy genius, free-flowering and bearing fine spikes, 2 feet, and pendant trumpet-shaped blooms; hardy perennials. Sow during autumn and spring.

**PORTULACCA— 6d. packet.**

**453 Grandiflora.**—Double, beautiful, free flowering, large size; mixed. 6d. packet.
**454 Grandiflora Compacta.**—A very compact variety.
**455 Grandiflora.**—Single; mixed.

Portulaccas are particularly well adapted to our climate, and flower magnificently in the warmest situation; colours are most beautiful; suitable for vases or rock work; very dwarf, of a trailing habit; hardy annuals. Sow spring and summer. Do well in any ordinary soil.

**PHLOX PERENNIAL—6d. packet.**

**458 Phlox Decussata.**—Various colours.

This is quite distinct from the Annual, or Phlox Drummondii section, produces spikes of flowers usually two feet in height; it does not, however, usually flower the first season from seed. It is very hard to raise from seed.

**PHLOX DRUMMONDI—6d. packet.**

**459 Grandiflora Finest Mixed.**—Lovely large-flowered varieties, with beautiful markings; the finest strain in cultivation.
**466 Cuspidata**—Distinct class, with long winged and fringed petals, commonly known as "Star Phlox," attractive.

Among our summer blooming annuals, the Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora takes a first place. If sown in the autumn it will flower in the winter, and continue to bloom for several months. The Phlox possesses a great variety of colour; it is dwarf in habit, trailing not more than 12 inches high; hardy and blooms for many months. Some varieties are of delicate colours, while others are brilliant and dazzling. Sow during autumn and spring, and early in summer.

**PENTSTEMON GRANDIFLORUM—"EXCELSIOR" MIXED.**

This new introduction we are pleased to say, is one of the grandest strains of this lovely florists' flower yet introduced. The blooms are of great size, almost as large as a Gloxinia, and range in colour from white to deepest scarlet. With every confidence we recommend this grand strain as something exceptional. Price, 1/- per pkt.

**PRIMULA SINENSIS**
**Chinese Primrose.**

**467 Fimbriata Grandiflora Finest Mixed.**—Lovely shades, large blooms. 1/6 packet
**468 Fringed Fern-leaved**—Fine mixed. A great variety of colour. 1/6
**469 Fimbriata Flo Pleno.**—Double varieties in a superb strain. 1/6 packet.
**470 Obconica, Finest Mixed.**—A very beautiful flowering variety, excellent pot plant; requires similar treatment to Primula Sinensis. 1/- per packet.
**471 Juponica** Superb mixture. 1/- per packet.

Suitable only for pot culture, extremely handsome and free-flowering, and of easy culture. Seedlings raised in pots in the autumn should as soon as the plants fit, be transplanted; pot them off in small pots, and place them in a frame or bush-house, and as soon as they are again well rooted they should be shifted into blooming pots. They should not be potted too deeply, otherwise they will rot off.

**PYRETHRUM— 6d. packet.**

**472 Aureum.**—Flowers insignificant, but by pinching the flower stems the young leaves produced are a bright golden colour, most effective as carpet bedding or ribbon bordering called Golden Feather; a hardy perennial. Sow in autumn and spring. 9 inches.
**473 Roseum Hybridum Grandiflorum**—Quite distinct from all others. Beautiful perennial flowering plant, single flowers, produced on long wiry stems; good foliage. Suitable for colder districts. 18 inches. 6d. per packet.

**RANANCULUS— 6d. packet.**

**474 Asiaticus Superbissimus.**—Producing flowers of a great variety of colour the first season from sowing. Seed should be sown in early autumn.

Roots or tubers of the above can be obtained in March. (See Bulb List.)

**RHODANTHE—6d. per packet. Everlasting.**

**476 Maculata.**—Beautiful rosy pink.

**477 Maculata Alba.**—Pure white.

**478 Manglesi Major.**—Large, bright pink.

One of the choicest of early flowering everlastings; cannot be too highly recommended. Should be in every garden. Maculata is particularly beautiful for bouquets. Half-hardy annuals. Sow in autumn and spring. 12 inches.

**RUDBECKIA—6d. per packet.**

**482 Bicolour Superba.**—Large flowered, yellow with large dark spots; very fine variety. 2 feet.

**483 Neumanni**—Vivid yellow; dwarf; very floriferous and constant bloomer.

**SAINTPAULIA**

**485 Ionantha Grandiflora.**—Fleshy leaves of a beautiful dark green; flowers clear blue violet tint, shading to yellow.

A beautiful plant for glass or bush house cultivation. The seed being very fine, it is necessary to bestow extra care and attention to successfully germinate it. Biennial. Sow in spring.

**SALVIA—6d. per packet.**

**486 Fire Ball.**—The earliest semi-dwarf; very suitable for bedding.

**487 Splendens Grandiflora.**—Scarlet; very showy and attractive.

**489 Patens.**—Intense bright blue. **1/- pkt.**

**490 Bonfire.**—Dwarf and bushy, covered with erect spikes of scarlet flowers. A beautiful dwarf scarlet.

Most striking garden plants, easily grown and very hardy; in suitable situations will bloom all the year round. Highly recommended. Patens is not so easily grown, but the beauty of its lovely blue flowers will repay the nece sary care. Half-hardy biennials. Sow in the spring.

**SCABIOSA— 6d. packet.**

**Morning Bride.**

**491 Finest Dwarf Double Mixed.**—Red, white, lilac, and purple; will grow anywhere; very free blooming and fine for cutting. Sow in the autumn or spring. 18 inches.

**494 Maxima.**—A much improved strain, large double flowers, mixed. 2 feet.

**SALPIGLOSSIS— 6d. packet.**

**495 Variabilis** (Grandiflora).—Fine mixed.

**506 Superbissima.**—Yellow, chamois, rosea, brown with gold, dark, scarlet, brilliant crimson, light blue, purplish violet.

**507 Variabilis Grandiflora Superbissima "Emperor"**—A superior strain to all others; splendid colours. Finest mixed. 6d. per packet.

Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately veined, and mottled blossoms; very desirable; magnificent range of colours. Like a rich, light soil. Sow in the autumn and spring 18 inches.

**SCHIZANTHUS—6d. packet**

**508 Finest Mixed.**

PETERSEN'S MAMMOTH FLOWERING STOCK—10 WEEKS VARIETY. "SNOW QUEEN." Price 6d. per packet.

**509 Wistoniensis Grandiflora.**—Very beautiful; suitable for bunching. 6d. per packet.

Hardy annuals require a sheltered situation, well suited for pot culture, handsome foliage, and bear thousands of butterfly-like blossoms. Well worth a place. Sow during autumn and spring. 24 inches, except dwarf variety.

**SHASTA DAISY.**

**See Chrysanthemum—Leucanthemum).**

**STATICE— 6d. per packet.**

**513 Perennial Varieties.**—Mixed.

A very useful plant. The flowers are excellent for cutting and for mixing with others, and are well adapted for drying as everlastings. Sow in spring.

**STOCK.**

**514 Large Flowered Dwarf.**—Very showy, large flowers and colours. **6d. per packet.**

**515 Giant Perfection.**—Beautiful double spikes; one of the best strains. 6d. per packet.

**7 Triumph.**—Bright brilliant crimson; double, and showing a peculiar changing lustre. 12 inches. 6d. per packet.

**518 Princess Alice.**—Pure white. 6d. packet.

**520 Tall Branching Habit.**—A superior strain, containing many shades of colours; excellent for cutting. 6d. packet.

**INTERMEDIATE AND BROMTON. VARIETIES.**

**521 Intermediate Scarlet.**—Autumn stock, beautiful flowers. 6d. pkt.

**523 Brompton, Mixed.**—Large flowers; numerous spikes, 70 per cent. double; finest medium

**524 Queen of Whites, Intermediate.**—An ever-blooming variety, growing 1½ to 2 feet. One of the best white sorts in cultivation. Very double, pure clear white. 1s. pkt.

**525 Empress Elizabeth.**—Large, rose shaped flowers, lovely dark red, early, very double.

**526 Beauty of Nice.**—Large fragrant flowers, delicate shade of flesh pink. 6d. per packet

**527 Queen Alexandria**—Delicate rosy rosy purple; same class Beauty of Nice. 6d. per packet.

**528 Crimson King.**—Large flowered. 6d. per packet.

**529 Almond Blossom.**—Delicate shade. 6d. per packet.

**Bright Violet Mammoth**—Fine rich Violet.

**Canary Yellow Mammoth**—Beautiful clear Canary Yellow.

**Mammoth Dark Blue**—Fine rich blue

**Mammoth Crimson King**—Brilliant Fiery Scarlet.

**Mammoth Light Blue**—Fine Light Blue.

**Mammoth Madame Rivoire**—Very fine White.

**Mammoth Old Rose**—A lovely shade.

**Mammoth Peach Blossom**—Peach colour.

**Mammoth Queen Alexandra**—Delicate rosy lilas, very showy.

**Mammoth Rose of Nice**—Beautiful Rosy Mauve, a quite distinct and elegant shade.

Stocks succeed well in any part of our State if the season is favourable, if they are grown in good rich soil. They are all beautiful plants, very showy, and delightfully perfumed. The Intermediate and Brompton Stocks produce splendid spikes of flowers. Stocks are gross feeders; like manure, and well-enriched soil worked deep. The Bromptons, if sown in the autumn, will flower the following spring. The ten weeks are hardy annuals, and grow about 12 inches. The Brompton and Intermediate are hardy biennials. Sow during the autumn or spring. Stocks are liable to the attacks of aphis, but one or two applications of Kerosene Emulsion easily kills the pests.

**STREPTOCARPUS—1/6 packet.**

**532 Single Hybrids.**—An exceedingly choice mixture of this beautiful flowering plant. Sow seed under glass; suitable only for green or bush-house cultivation.

**STEPHANOTIS—6d. packet.**

**533 Floribunda (Elvasion Variety).**—A very beautiful creeper, producing waxy white flowers; sweetly scented.

**SWEET WILLIAM.**

(See Dianthus Barbatus)

**VERBENA**

**542 Hybrida.**—Fine mixed.

**543 Mammoth Hybrid.**—Mixed; extra large flowers. 6d. pkt.

**545 Coccinea.**—Beautiful glowing scarlet, very fine. 6 inches. 6d. pkt

**546 Burpee's New Hybrids.**—Very choice, large flowers. 6d. pkt.

**547 Candidissima.**—Beautiful pure white. large trusses of flowers. 6d. pkt.

One of our most useful bedding plants; very hardy, and of magnificent colours; not particular to soil or situation; blooms in profusion. Sow autumn and spring.

**VIOLET—6d. per packet.**

**549 Odorata** (Sweet Violet)—The old well-known fragrant variety, very hardy and blooms abundantly; hardy perennial. 6 inches.

**551 Princess of Wales.**—Very large flowers.

**VIRGINIAN STOCK—6d. packet.**

**553 Finest Mixed.**—Good rich color.

Very dwarf, free-blooming, hardy annual; very effective for edgings. Sow the seed in the early spring.

**557 Elegans Double Striped or Zebra**—Flowers distinctly striped. 18 inches. 6d. per packet.

One of the grandest annuals in cultivation, and has been wonderfully improved of late years. They should always be transplanted. Sow seed in spring and summer for succession. Tall varieties from 2½ to 3 feet.

**WALLFLOWER, 6d. pkt.**

**562 Non Plus Ultra.**—Finest mixed acclimatized seed, most suitable for our climate.

ZINNIA PLENISSIMA ROBUSTA—Curled and Crested, Mixed Colours. Price 6d. per packet.

**ZINNIA.**

**554 Grandiflora Plenissima Robusta Giant.**—A beautiful Zinnia of immense size and robust growth; various brilliant colours; the flowers are very fine, sometimes 6 inches across; colours intense. 6d. per packet.

**555 Grandiflora Queen Victoria.**—Double white. 6d. per packet.

**556 Elegans Curled and Crested.**—Unique and charming type, flowers being beautifully twisted and curled, giving a most attractive appearance. 6d. per packet.

**PETERSEN'S SEEDS OF QUALITY.**

**SPECIAL NOTE.—We are unable to supply a number of seeds, which, owing to the Great War, are practically unprocurable, and in consequence we have left them out of our present catalogue, and the numbers relating to species and varieties do not run in sequence. Should, however, any particular variety be required, we would advise application to be made as we may have a small supply available.**

PLEASE NOTE.

**If you don't see the article you want, write us—in all probability we can fill your requirements. The many articles on hand are too numerous to mention.**

SEEDSMEN, NURSERYMEN,

# H. A. PETERSEN LTD.

George Street, Brisbane.

— ART — FLORISTS.

## SWEET PEAS.—Early or Winter Flowering.

### PETERSEN'S EXHIBITION VARIETIES.

**THESE SEEDS ARE NOT PIRACIES.**

**These seeds are Selected, Grown, and Acclimatised to Queensland seasonal conditions by leading Exhibition growers, who for the past two years are unbeaten on the show tables of Queensland, having a record of over 60 First Prizes, which testifies to the superior quality and the suitability of the seed over that grown outside the State of Queensland.**

**Allegra**—A magnificent blending of suffused lemon and lavender on a cream ground. 1/- per packet.

**Beauty of Toowong.**—Cream flushed with apricot with rose pink edgings. A very beautiful flower. **6d.** per packet.

**Cambrai.**—Pink self, splendid form, bears a large proportion of four flowers, strong grower and profuse bloomer. 1/- per packet.

**Carmona.**—Pure white ground, edged with deep shell pink, very bright and attractive. 1/- per packet

**Cream Picotee.**—Beautiful cream, standard, heavily edged buff pink, as the flower opens, the cream changes to nearly white, and the edgings faint rose. **6d.** per packet.

**Delicata.**—A splendid pink, bears nearly all four flowered stems. This should prove a very popular variety. 1/- per packet.

**Fireflame.**—This is a sun-proof crimson, with long stems, which bear freely well-former flowers of dazzling brightness. 1/- per packet.

**General Joffre.**—Deep rich maroon, producing large massive blooms, very freely on long strong stems. 1/- per packet.

**Hispania.**—Deep claret, a particularly fine large-flowered variety, the shade is most pleasing, and one that is recommended for exhibition purposes. 1/- per packet.

**Icicle.**—This is a beautiful white variety, bearing a large percentage of four flowered stems. A luxuriant grower. 1/- per packet.

**Mabel De Rose.**—The grandest mauve pea procurable bears four giant flowers on immensely long stems. 1/- per packet.

**Oceanic.**—Azure blue, a charming sweet pea for table decoration, bears a large proportion of four blooms to a stem. 1/- per packet.

**Patrobus.**—A new rose pink, flowers very freely, and is excellent for decoration purposes. 1/- per packet

**Primrose.**—Pale yellow, a well-known favourite, producing exquisite blooms suitable for decoration purposes. **6d.** per packet.

**Queensland White Champion.**—The finest and largest white waved spencer sweet pea, a strong grower, giving 90 per cent. four-bloomed sprays. **6d.** per packet.

**Radiance.**—An attractive red, robust grower, flowers nearly always four on a stem, splendid for cutting. 1/- per packet.

**Saros.**—A pretty variety, having dark blue stripes, with long and strong stems. 1/- per packet.

AND MANY OTHER VARIETIES.

## Petersen's Special Mixture

This mixture is comprised of the choicest, distinct, and best exhibition varieties as are listed herein. We guarantee that each packet contains one seed of thirty-six of the largest waved and true Spencer types. Thus, it will be seen that in purchasing a packet of our Special Mixture clients can rest fully assured of receiving something of great merit and far superior to any other mixture offered by other growers, price **1/6** per packet.

**SEND FOR OUR LARGE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON SWEET PEAS.**

# The VEGETABLE GARDEN

VEGETABLES are an important and necessary part in the food of man. For the health and purity of the blood their constant use is required, as they contain so much potash. We have a very choice selection of vegetable seeds all specially selected, and customers ordering from us may rely on being supplied with the best and newest varieties, all of good growing quality.

## ASPARAGUS.

**Snowcap**—One of the earliest and most productive sorts in cultivation, with giant pure white heads. **6d.** packet.

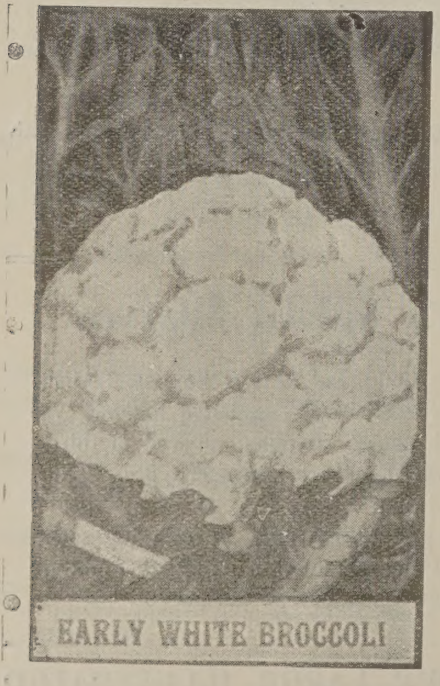
**Conover's Colossal**—Enormous size; excellent quality; the best for all purposes. **6d. per packet.**

**Palmetto**—A fine green variety. **6d** per oz.

Culture.—Sow in August or September in rich soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and when large enough thin out to 9 inches.

## ARTICHOKE.

**Jerusalem Artichoke**—Tuberous variety, produced in the same manner as potatoes. We recommend to plant in rows, 18 inches apart in the rows, and 2 to 3 feet between the rows. Price on application.




## GLOBE.

**LARGE GREEN.**
**LARGE PURPLE**

6d. per packet.

**Culture.**—Sow in beds of light soil, in March or September, and transplant during the following autumn or spring, in rows 4 to 6 feet apart, and about 4 feet in the rows.

## BROCCOLI.

6d. per packet.

**ADAM'S EARLY WHITE.**
**WHITE'S MAMMOTH.**
**KNIGHTS PROTECTING.**

**Culture.**—Sow for the main crop in January, February and March; plant out as soon as the plants are strong enough. They like a stiff soil best.

**Kale or Borecole**—Tall Green curled Scotch; Dwarf Green, curled Scotch, and several other varieties.

## BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

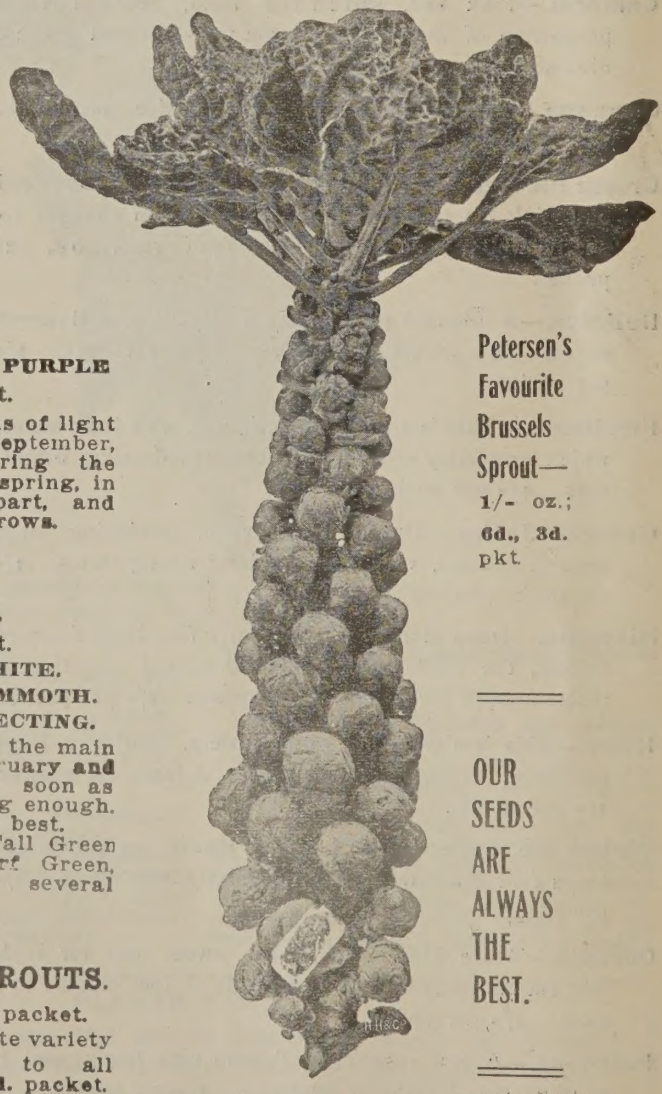
1s. per oz.; 6d. packet.

**Matchless**—A favourite variety

**Hercules** — Superior to all others; excellent. **6d.** packet.

**Culture—Same as Cabbage**

**The Brussels Sprout is an English favourite. Unfortunately our climate is not too well suited to grow this vegetable to perfection; nevertheless in the colder parts of the State they give satisfactory results.**

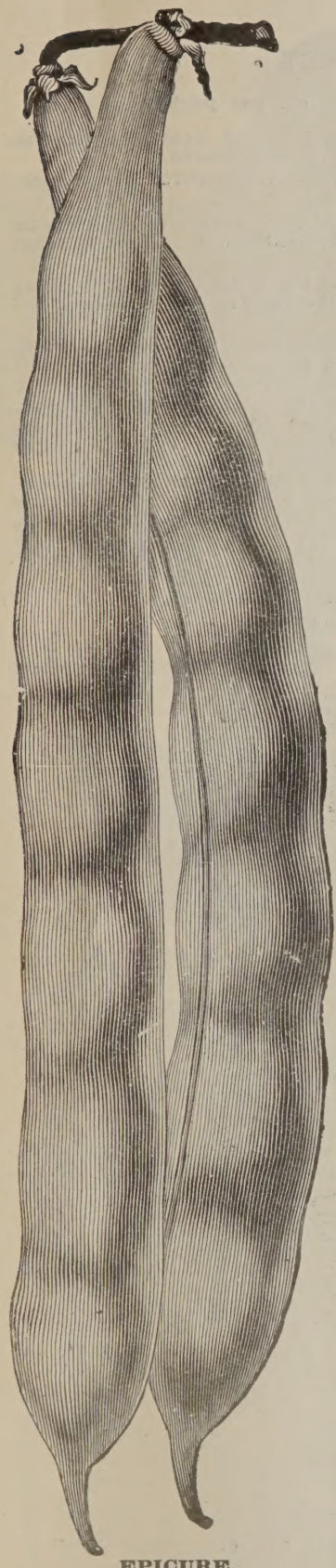


Petersen's Favourite Brussels Sprout— 1/- oz.; 6d., 3d. pkt.

OUR SEEDS ARE ALWAYS THE BEST.

# BEANS

PRICES NETT. POSTAGE EXTRA.



**EPICURE.**

The best of Climbing French Beans; absolutely stringless at any stage; early and heavy bearer. A sixpenny packet will keep a family in this delightful vegetable. **6d.** pkt.

## FRENCH BEANS.

Beans, Dwarf, French and Kidney.—Without doubt the French bean is one of the leading garden vegetables, extensively cultivated almost everywhere. As a green vegetable for summer use in our dry and trying climate, it cannot be surpassed. Sow as soon as frosts are over, in drills about two inches deep, and two or three inches apart, the drills two feet apart; earth up as required. Continue sowing for succession throughout the Summer; a 6d. packet will sow fifty feet. **6d.** per packet.

**Canadian Wonder**—Fine, long pods, the most productive Bean yet introduced.

**Negro Long Pod**—One of the best, a great cropper; seeds black.

**Pale Dun**—An excellent early variety.

**Stringless Green Pod**—Extra early, quite stringless, very prolific, fine quality.

**Case Knife**—White seeded, bountiful, superior variety of recent introduction, distinct improvement on the ordinary F.B. is very hardy, extremely early, very prolific, and bears continuously for several weeks. 1/ per packet.

## BUTTER BEANS.

**6d. and 1/- pkt.; according to variety.**

The pods are stringless and can be cooked whole; distinct flavour of a buttery taste.

**Saddleback Wax**—This variety has proved one of the best yet introduced, the pods are long, very fleshy. Always stringless and of a rich golden colour. Price, **6d.** per packet.

**Petersen's Dwarf Kidney Wax**—Strong upright bush growth, 15 inches in height; very prolific. Pods straight, flat, 5 inches in length, and 1½ inches broad. A rich golden yellow; brittle and entirely stringless; fine flavour.

**Petersen's Dwarf Perfection Wax**—For general purposes, this is, without exception, most productive butter bean grown, it is extremely hardy, tender, and brittle. Price. **6d.** per packet.

**Petersen's Brittle Wax**—This superior bean is of vigorous growth. Pods are broad, solid, fleshy, deeply saddlebacked, and entirely stringless at all stages.

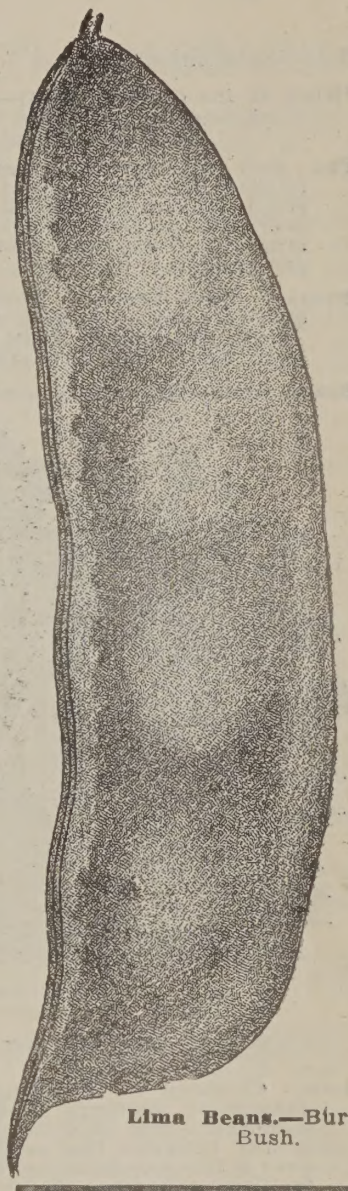
**Tall Mont D'or (Butter or Wax)**—Grows about five feet, with yellow stringless pods, tender and fine table, and is sometimes called the "Poor man's bean." This is a most productive variety producing short broad pods about 4 inches long. If used while young they are very tender and equally as good as French Beans. It is also grown for shade purposes, specially suitable for covering unsightly fences, etc. Price, **6d.** per packet.

## LIMA BEANS.

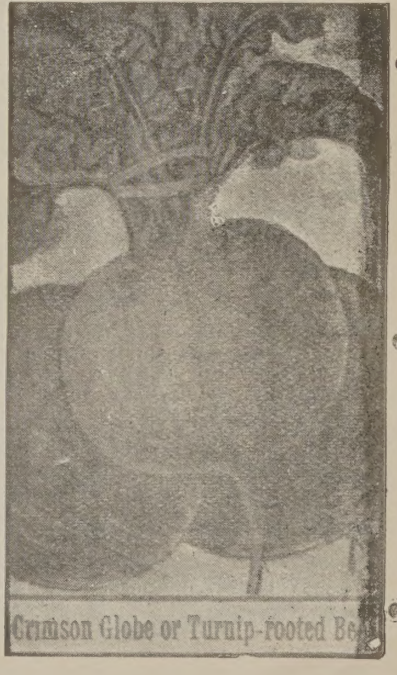
Sow from end of October until January, the tall varieties in rows four feet, and the dwarf eighteen inches apart; the tall require sticks about five feet high.

**The Lima Bean** is one of the most productive and delicious Beans in cultivation, and quite distinct from any other. They require no special culture or attention; will begin bearing about Christmas, and continue to produce pods right on until frost comes, although the season may have been very dry. The beans are shelled when half or fully grown. Cooked and served with butter.

Price, **6d. and 1/- pkt.; Postage extra.**



**Lima Beans.**—Burpee's Bush.



BEANS—Continued.

**King of the Garden (Tall)**—Pods are large and well filled, and are produced in great abundance. Special Prices for Bushel Lots.

**The New Burpee—Improved Bush Lima.**—Earliest largest, and the best of all large Limas. The sturdy bushes are loaded with pods that are very enormous in size The luscious Green Beans are larger than any kind ever known before. Price, 6d. per packet

**Burpee's Bush Lima**— A superb bean of extra good quality, extremely early and productive. Beans large, of a pure white appearance. As dry o shell beans they are excellent. 6d. packet.

**Beans, Lima**—New Early Leviathan. 6d. per packet

BEANS—Bush Lima.

## BEANS, CLIMBING OR RUNNING.

**Beans, Climbing or Running**—The soil for the tall French or Runners should be deep and highly manured. Sow in drills four feet apart, and six inches between the seeds. They may be sown near a fence or building, and trained on strings or trellises; otherwise sticks five or six feet in length should be struck in the rows, one to each plant. Sow from September to December.

**Scarlet Runner**—Both ornamental and useful; heavy cropper in damp situation. 6d. per packet.

**White Dutch or Case Knife**—Fine long pods, excellent flavour; early and very productive. 6d. per packet.

**Snake or Yard Long**—Produces narrow, stringless pods, about two to three feet long; an immense cropper. 6d. per oz., 3d. and 6d. per packet, Post paid.

## BROAD BEANS.

**Broad Beans**—This useful Vegetable should be sown in the Autumn in good strong soil; also in June, July, and August. Sow nine inches apart in the drills, and three to four feet between the rows. Cover the seeds to the depth of about two inches. As soon as the crops come into bloom, the top of each stem should be pinched off to increase the advancement of the pods. A quart will sow a row of seventy-five yards, 3d and 6d. pkt.; 1/- pint; 1/6 quart.

**Bean Flageolet Victoria.**

**"Petersen's" Leviathan Long Pod**—Producing enormous pods, thirteen to fifteen inches long, an abundant bearer, and of excellent flavour.

**Broad Windsor**—Large and productive.

## BEET.

9d. per oz. 6d. per packet.

**Martin's Exhibition**—Long red, of excellent flavour, clear tap-root; highly recommended.

**Extra Early Turnip Rooted**—A beautiful deep crimson, round variety.

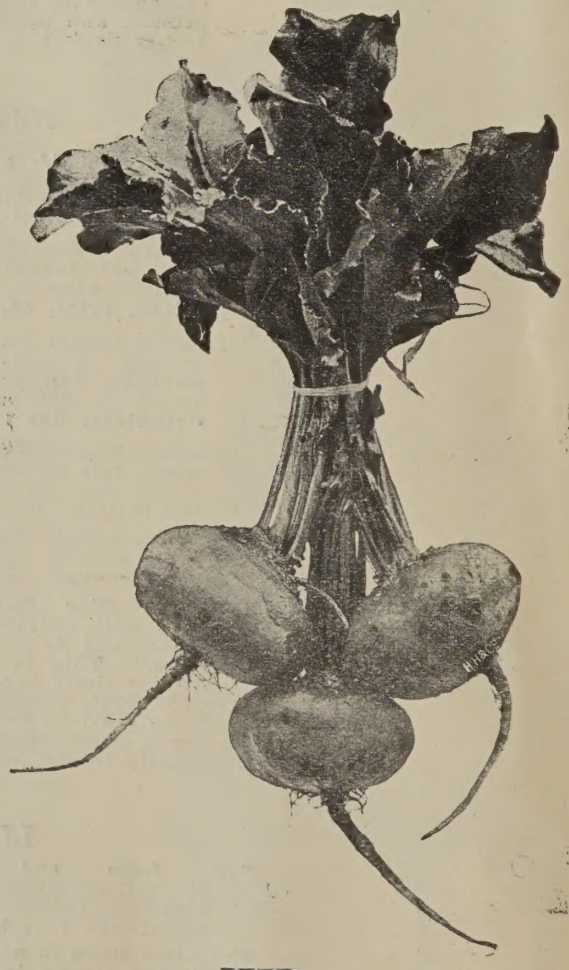
**Eclipse**—A very early variety, dark red, perfectly round, excellent for domestic use. Close grained and fine quality.

**Egyptian Turnip Rooted**—This is an extra early Beet, growing very fast; rather flat in shape, with blood red flesh.

**Crimson Globe**—Skin smooth, and form regular. The flesh is a deep purplish crimson, sweet and tender; tip-top; worth a trial.

**Early Model**—New; extremely early; of perfect globe shape and finest quality. The beets are always smooth, and of the deepest blood red; while they quickly attain a good size.

**Stinson**—This is perhaps the finest variety yet introduced. The Beets are smooth and regular in form, with small tap root, flesh is fine grained, free from any woodiness even when fully grown, and is without doubt the finest variety for general purposes.



**BEET.**

**Petersen's Egyptian**—6d. per packet. 9d. per oz.

**Culture**—Sow in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, thin out to 4 inches in row; plant seed about one-half inch deep as early as ground can be worked. For late crop plant up to end of July. Beets like a deep rich sandy loam

# The CABBAGE

is without doubt the most popular vegetable of to-day, for in every small garden a few rows of Cabbage are sure to be found

One reason for this perhaps is that the seed germinates so readily and the plants are so easily transplanted.

Cabbages will do best planted during the Winter months, as they are not so badly affected with vermin as when planted during the Summer months. They grow best in a stiff black or clayey soil, well worked and richly manured.

The varieties we offer are many, but our recommendations for home culture are, Sugar Loaf, St. John's Day, Petersen's Aphis Proof, Burpee's Allhead and Jersey Wakefield.

**Succession, Henderson's**—We recommend it as a perfect Cabbage in every respect, not only being of the largest size, but of handsome colour, and of the finest quality. It is probably the safest variety for an amateur to plant as it does well at all seasons, and one is almost sure of getting a crop, no matter when it is planted. Our stocks of Cabbage of all varieties have for years been the acknowledged standard of excellence in this country, and when we state that we consider Succession to be the most valuable that we have ever introduced, our opinion of its great merit will be apparent to all. Price on application.

**Cabbage—Petersen's Aphis Proof.** This new **earliest of all ball-shaped Cabbages** has attracted the attention of the entire international trade, and is unrivalled as **the most equally maturing and large heading early Cabbage in existence.** The heads are remarkably solid, of a fine quality with small cores, and with an average weight of about 10lbs.; heads of 14lbs and 16lbs. are very frequent. Price, 6d. packet.

**Burpee's Early Stonehead**—It is slightly later than Burpee's All-head Early, but the heads grow to a medium size, and will stand quite a long time before bursting. 6d. per packet.

**Giant of Auvergne**—This short-stemmed variety is exceedingly firm and close, measuring often twenty inches in diameter, and weighing from 30 to 40 pounds; highly recommended. 6d. per packet.

**Cabbage**—Henderson's Succession.

**Large Schweinfurt**—Very large, fine, white hearts, excellent quality.

**Fottler's Brunswick**—This is one of the finest market varieties, producing large solid heads. 1s. per oz.

**Johnson's Market**—A Beautiful Cabbage, medium, early, very useful for market as well as private culture, price 1/6 per oz.

**Early Summer**—This Cabbage is the best of its class It is extremely early, medium sized, solid, crisp, and of good flavour. An ideal variety for market culture on account of its standing qualities. Price, 1/6 per oz.

RED CABBAGE.

1/- oz.; 6d. packet.

**Blood Red Berlin**—Middle-sized; fine.

**Blood Red Danish Delicacy**—Extremely fine and tender close-lying leaves; finest Red Cabbage for table use and for pickling.

**Blood Red Erfurt**—Very late or drumhead—fine for pickling.

**CABBAGE**—Continued.

**Cabbage.—Swedish Giant.**

**New Second Early Cabbage "Dala"**—This is a large, round-headed variety, the foliage is for such a large head small, over-lapping and saucer-shaped. It is very short stemmed, the heads being produced close to the ground. The head, when cut, is extremely white. The foliage is greener than Danish Baldhead Cabbage. It resembles Copenhagen Market, but is not quite as early. Price **1/6** per oz.

**Swedish Giant**—A Cabbage much in demand on the Continent; medium early; suitable for colder parts of State; splendid cattle feed; **2/- oz.**

**Improved Sugarloaf**—Most popular variety, especially adapted for home use, very early, and of fine flavour. **1s.** per oz.

**Early Jersey Wakefield**—This variety, though small, is a great favourite, it is tender, sweet, and matures in 8 or 10 weeks. **1/-** oz.

**St. John's Day, Early**—An excellent market variety, possessing all the good qualities of the "Imported St. John's Day," only it is not so large, but has the advantage of being a little early.

**Burpee's "Surehead"**—The heads are very large, round, flattened at the top, remarkably uniform, extra hard, firm, and fine in texture. Under ordinary cultivation they weigh from ten to fifteen pounds each. Price, **6d.** per packet.

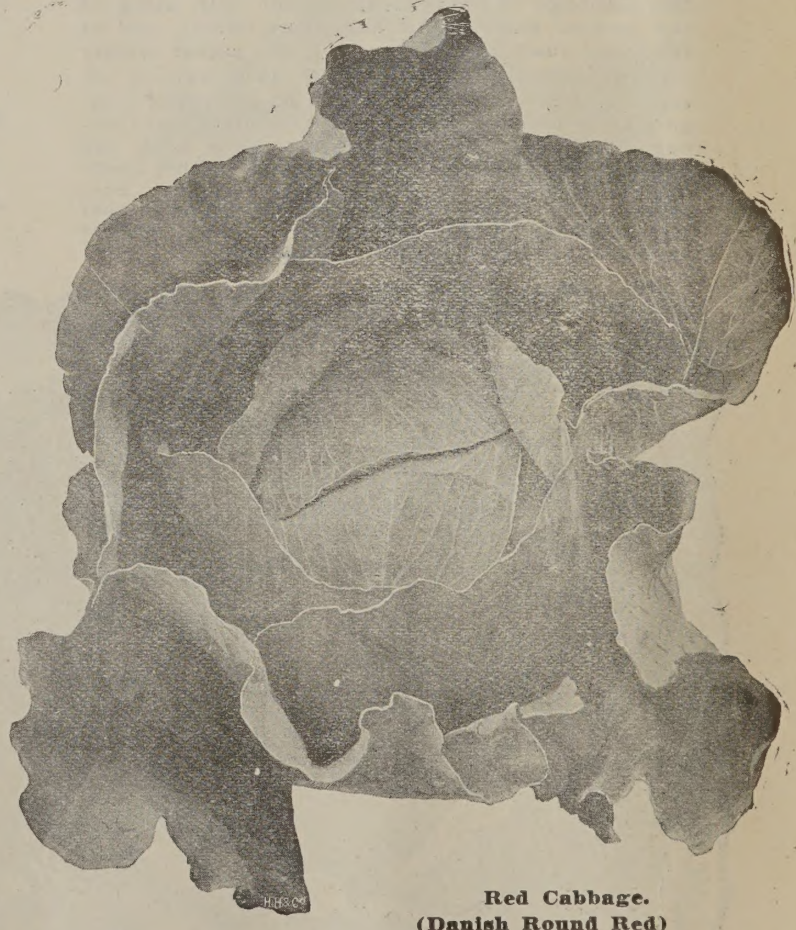
**Improved St. John's Day, Late**—One of the finest summer cabbages; will heart during the hottest months, and produce large solid heads It can be sown at any time of the year, although it is better and larger in Summer. It turns in quickly, and is all heart; leaves are dark green; short-stemmed. Price, **1/6** per oz.

**Premium Flat Dutch**—Heads large, solid, broad, and flat on top. An excellent Winter variety. **1/-** per oz.

**Drumhead**—Magnificent large cabbage, hardy and immense size **1/6** per oz.

**Burpee's Champion Early All-Head**—This fine variety is very short-stemmed, a compact grower, having few spreading leaves. The heads are large, flat, and closely packed; the quality is of the best. To those who want a Cabbage for size, combined with earliness, quality, and yield, the Champion Early All-Head is the one to grow. Price, **6d.** per packet.

**Savoy.**—Quality and flavour of this crumpled leaf cabbage is very superior, especially if allowed to be touched by frost; it is sweet, delicate, and most delicious



**Red Cabbage.**
**(Danish Round Red)**

A very superior variety; heads round and compact; colour intense red. The outer leaves are medium in size and covered with a silvery sheen. Keep very well through the winter and is highly recommended. Price **1/-** per oz.

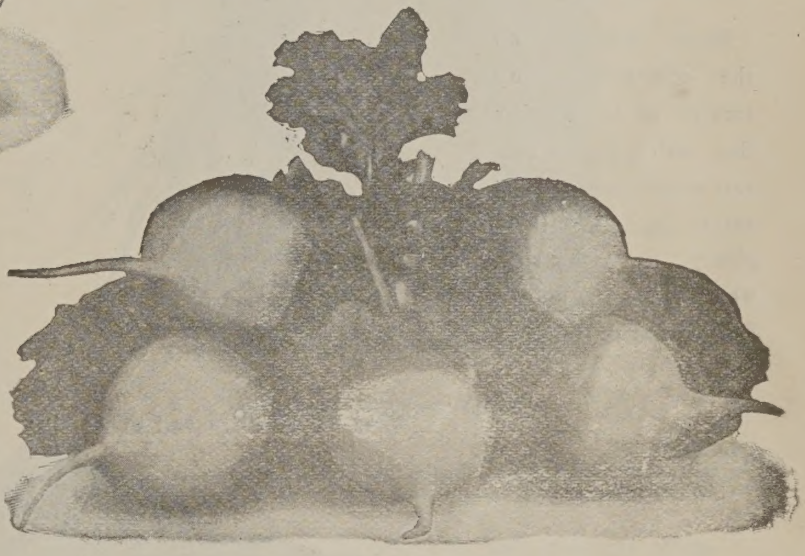
CABBAGE.

**Winaingstadt.**—Specially selected and grown with the greatest care. Very solid hearts with a twisted apex. This is an excellent table variety, and one which should find favour. Price 6d. per packet.

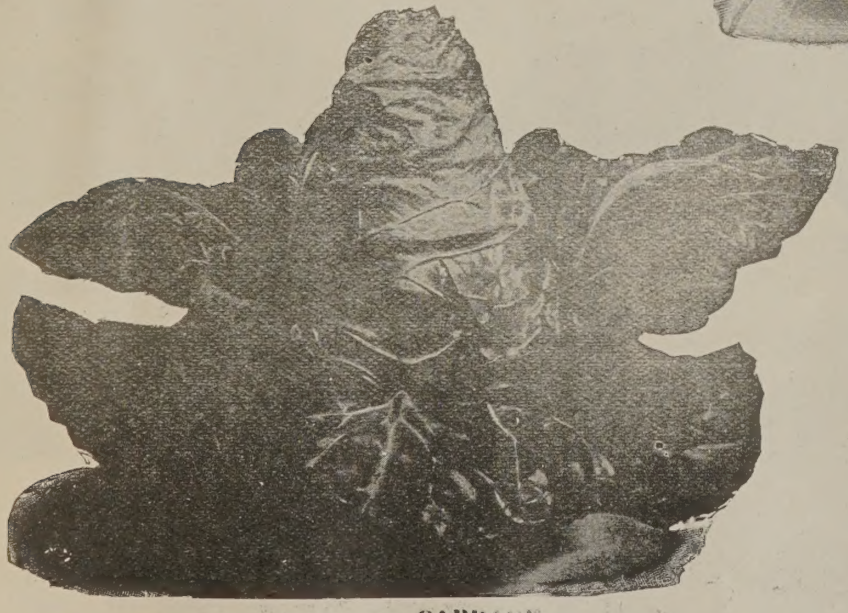
## PLEASE NOTE.

The benefit of our experience is always at your service. Everything for the Garden may be had at—

PETERSEN'S.



**Radish, Johnson's Wonderful.**—This Radish stands out as the very best table radish yet introduced. The flavour is all that can be desired, very crisp, tender, and exceptionally quick in maturing. Price, 6d. per packet.



CABBAGE.

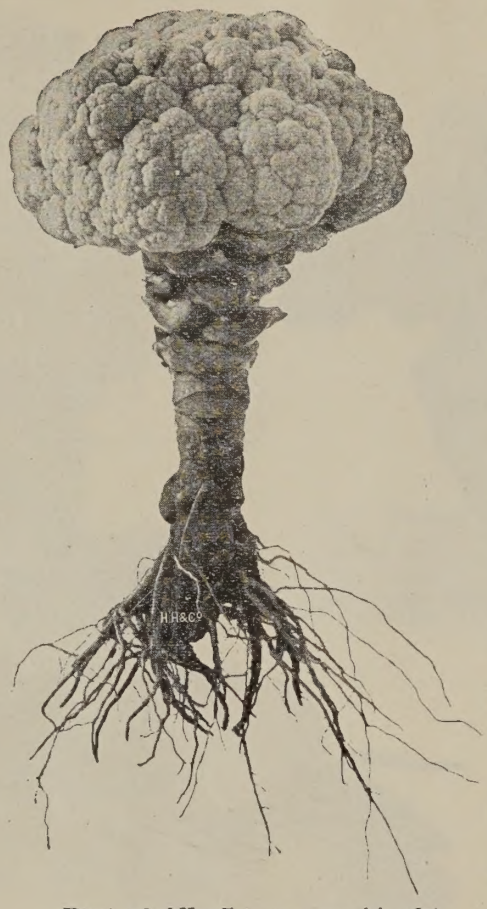
**Improved Jersey Wakefield**—An exceedingly early variety, most suitable for Spring cutting, very fine table cabbage, and one that we can thoroughly recommend. Price, 1/- per oz.; 6d. per pkt.

PARSLEY, Moss Curled. 1/6 per oz.; 6d. per packet.

# THE DELICIOUS CAULIFLOWER.

**The Cauliflower** is one of the most delicious vegetables grown, and as a table vegetable they are hard to beat. Gener ally speaking Cauliflowers are not as hardy as Cabbage, but in some localities where soil is suitable they nevertheless do emarkably well.

Much depends on the cultivatio they receive as to whether they will prove a success or otherwise. The secret is, give them plenty of rich soil, well manured, and a fair amount of water.



**Best of All—5/- oz.; or 1/ pkt.**

## CAULIFLOWER.

Price, from **3/6** to 5/- per oz. according to Variety, **1/-, 6d.,** per packet.

The success with Cauliflower depends largely on the class of soil they are planted in. Generally speaking they do best on land that possesses a fair quantity of lime. Although in some instances, certain varieties do well on a sandy loam, but it is recommended to give the ground a thorough dressing of lime, before planting. For the guidance of our readers, we will classify the varieties adapted for the different soils. For **heavy black soil we recommend:—**

**Primus Perfection**—Produces large solid heads of fine quality; very white, solid, and compact. One of the finest yet introduced. **3/6** per oz.

**"Improved Veitches Autumn Grant"**—This is a first class variety, and produces large white heads of the finest quality, it is highly recommended for market as well as private use, in fact for general purposes we venture to say it is the most suitable variety for our Queensland climate. Price, **3/6** per oz. **6d.** per packet.

**Burpee's Best Early**—An extremely early variety, which is remarkable for the certainty with which it produces heads of extra fine quality. **1s.** per packet.

**Best of All**—An excellent variety for private or market garden cultivation, pure white heads, good size and solid; price, **5s.** per oz.; **6d.** per packet.

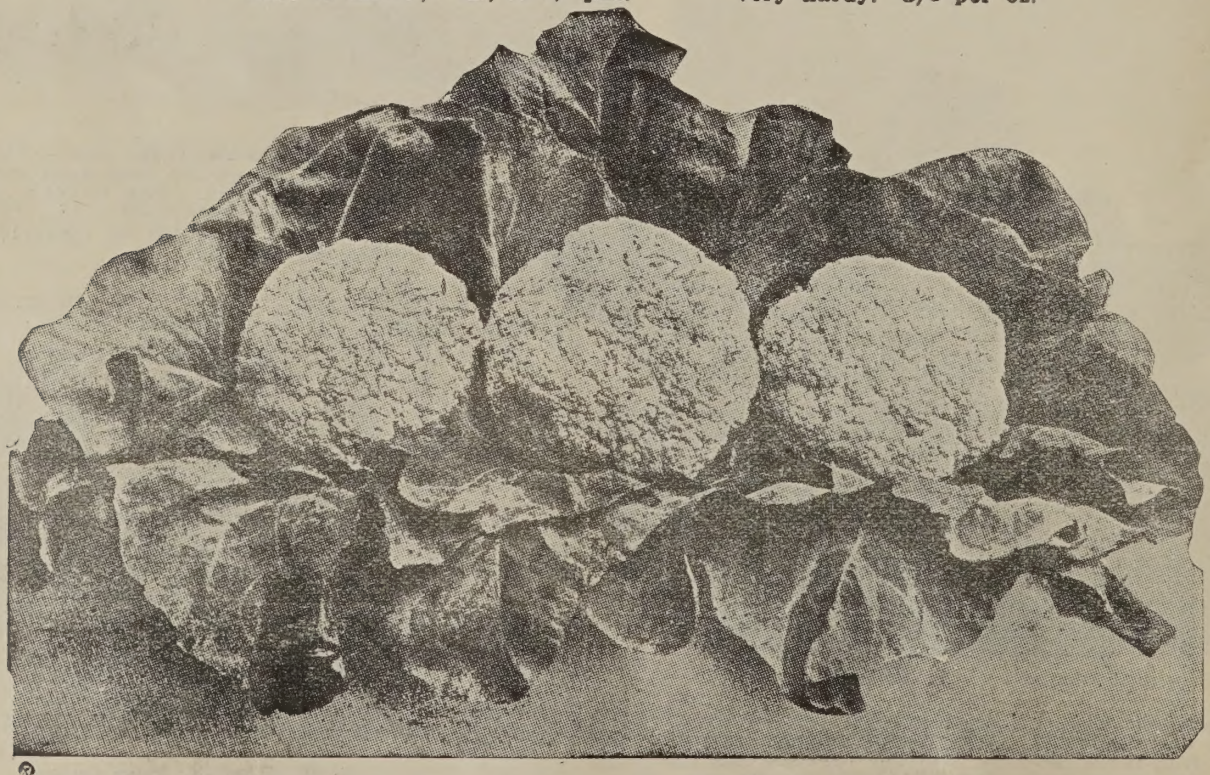
**Extra Early Dwarf Snowball**—It is extremely early, very dwarf and compact in its habit of growth, and produces large snow-white heads. Highly recommended. **1s.** per packet.

**Eclipse**—An excellent late variety; sure header. The best for all parts of the State. **6d.** per packet, **3/6** per oz.

FOR LIGHT SANDY SOIL.

**Early London**—A first-class early variety. Fine white heads, not liable to button; for private gardens; one of the best; a very old favourite. Price, **3/6** per oz.

**Large Asiatic**—A large variety, of fine quality, for private use and for market; of excellent colour and very hardy. **3/6** per oz.



**Cauliflower—Dwarf Snowball, extra early, 1/- per pkt.; 5/- oz.**

## CAPSICUM (or Pepper.)

**6d.** per packet.

**Long Red Cayenne**—Fruit brilliant colour, red, conical, from three to four inches in length; very productive.

**Bird's Eye or Creole**—Extremely hot; smallest red.

**Ruby King**—Everyone who grows Peppers should try Ruby King—they often attain a very large size. When ripe they are of a beautiful bright, ruby-red colour, and are always remarkably mild and pleasant to the taste.

**Large Bell, Sweet Spanish, or Bull Nose**—An early variety of mild flavour, fruit large, slightly tapering, and generally terminating in four obtuse, cone like points.

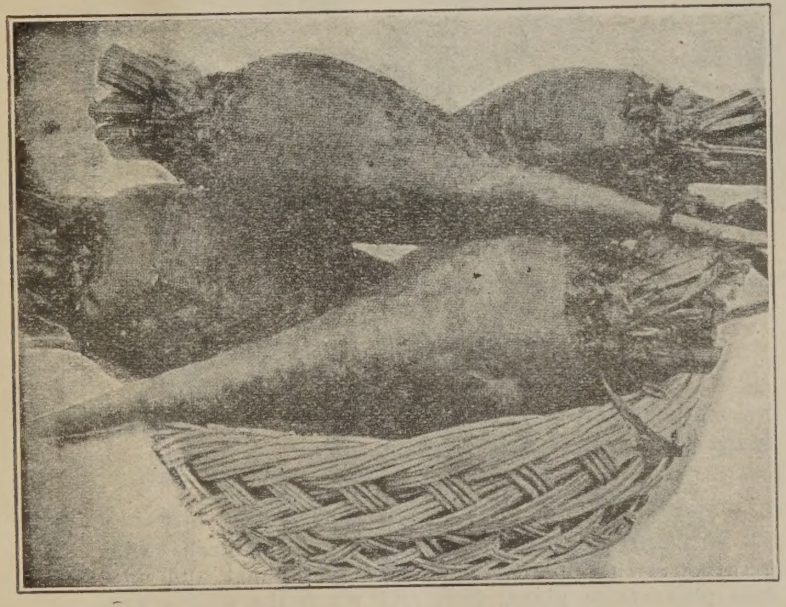
**Elephant's Trunk**—Very fleshy, scarlet fruits, 10 to 12 inches long and 3 to 4 inches broad; of very mild flavour. Resembling in shape the trunk of an elephant.

**Golden Dawn**—A most beautiful and distinct Pepper fruit particularly mild, colour golden yellow; twelve to twenty-four on a single plant; very ornamental.

**Burpee's New "Chinese Giant"**—Double the size of Ruby King, this is the largest and finest mild Red Pepper. Immensely productive, **6d.** per packet.

**Cardinal**—Fruit growing scarlet, 8 to 10 inches long. And many other varieties. **6d.** per packet.

**CULTURE.**—Sow in a small bed in a warm border, and transplant when the plants are sufficiently advanced to remove. Plant in rich soil, in rows about 2 feet apart, and at least 18 inches in the row. The Sweet Spanish will require 6 inches extra space each way. The small sorts are best adapted for sauce, the larger ones for stews and pickles. The best months for sowing are September and October.



**BEETROOT.—Martin's Long Exhibition, 6d. per oz.**

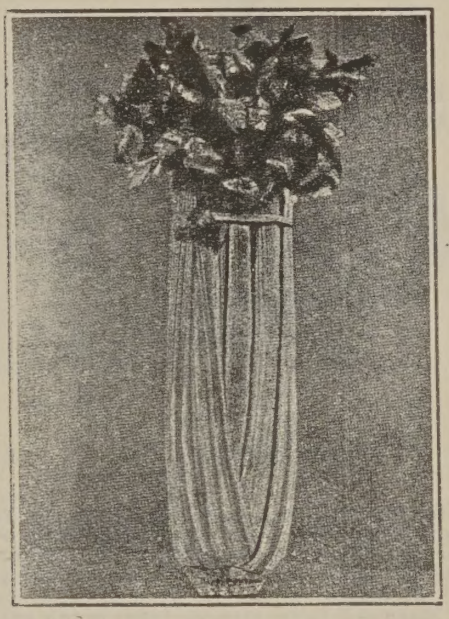
**CULTURE.**—Make a first sowing in the open ground about the middle of August, successional sowing in September and October but in the colder districts six weeks later. The soil must be well and deeply worked, and made very rich to produce fine cucumbers; three plants to each hill will be enough, and these should be about 6ft. apart; the ground should be mulched with manure, and the plants watered if necessary. In all cases the points of the shoots should be pinched out when the plants are in flower, to cause the fruit to set.

## CELERY.

**1s.** per oz.; **6d.** per packet.

**White Plume**—First-class variety; very tender. The stalks, inner leaves and hearts are white, which simplifies the balancing process.

**White Solid**—This fine Celery has remarkable breadth of stalk; fine flavour, fleshy, and very tender; self-blanching variety.



**CELERY.—White Solid.**

**Winter Queen**—The ribs are solid, crisp, and of nutty flavour, and when blanched are a fine cream white colour.

**Cole's Crystal White**—Large, and fine quality; crisp, well flavoured.

**White Paschal**—A leading variety; excellent quality; tender and crisp; blanches well.

**Mammoth Red**—Large strong stalks of good quality; blanches well; crisp and tender.

## CELERIAC (Turnip-rooted Celery.)

**1s.** per oz.; **6d.** per packet.

The bulbs are trimmed, washed, and cooked in the same manner as Beet, and form a most delicious dish.

**CULTURE.**—Sow for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich. Sow as to furnish plants for putting out for several months, a later sowing, say in December or January, may be made; in this case sow the seed in shallow boxes, and place in a situation where they can be shaded if necessary, until the seed has germinated. To grow Celery to perfection, choose a bed that has been richly manured. The soil should be of a friable nature and well pulverised. In the bottom of trenches place about 6in. of stable manure, partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil. Cover this with a couple of inches of the soil previously thrown out, and water copiously the night before planting; then carefully raise the plants from the seed bed, and plant along the centre of the trench, about 9in. apart. Keep plants going with water when young, if necessary, and use liquid manure; with this treatment Celery stalks will be well blanched and tender.

Improved Shorthorn.

## CARROT.

**James' Scarlet Intermediate**—The best carrot for the main crop in shallow soils, producing roots of good size and excellent flavour, and rich colour; tip-top; excellent.

**Early Short Horn**—A favourite variety; much esteemed for table use. Medium size, beautiful colour, and remarkably tender.

**Altringham**—An excellent variety; requires a deep soil to grow successfully.

**Deverill's Scarlet Exhibition**—The best carrot for the main crop in shallow soils, producing roots of good size and excellent flavour and rich colour. **3d.** and **6d.** per packet.

**White Belgian, Yellow Belgian, Sinclair's Champion**—See Root Crops (Agricultural Seeds).

**Improved Shorthorn**—A superior Carrot suitable for shallow soil; almost coreless; exceedingly sweet; desirable for marketing as well as private use; **9d. oz.**

**CULTIVATION.**—The most suitable soil for the Carrot is a deep, rich, light, loamy or sandy soil, which has been enriched at the previous cropping; but should the soil be poor, a dressing of well-decomposed manure should be given, and thoroughly mixed with the soil. The seed should be sown in shallow drills, which may be a foot apart for the Early Horn, and fifteen inches for James' Intermediate and similar varieties, and from eighteen inches to two feet for Field Carrots. The soil should be made very fine, and if in a dry state, or very loose, should be pressed very hard after the seeds are sown. The ground should be kept loose on the surface by frequent stirring with a hoe. When the seed is sown in cold weather, and not likely to vegetate before hoeing becomes necessary, it is useful to drop a few seeds of Radish or Turnip to mark the position of the rows. The Horn varieties may be left three to four inches apart; other varieties at greater distances, up to eight inches for Field Carrots. Make large sowings from February till August. Four pounds required to sow an acre.

## POP CORN.

**6d.** per packet.

**CULTURE.**—Same as Sweet Corn. Allow the cobs to ripen thoroughly, and then roast the grains in a close iron vessel until they "pop" shaking the vessel meantime. The corn is then taken out and slightly dusted with powdered sugar. It forms a delicious sweet.

## CAPE GOOSEBERRIES.

A most useful fruit, suitable for preserves or jam. Cape Gooseberries grow best on a scrub soil, and require very little or no cultviation when once established. Seed, **3d.** and **6d.** per packet.

## CHOCOS.

Supplied from March till June. White and Green, **6d.** each. Procurable in Spring and Summer, in pots well established, **1/-** each.

**Cucumber, Apple or Lemon—6d.** per packet.

## ENDIVE.

**1/-** per oz.; **6d.** per packet.

This Salad Plant, when well grown and blanched, is by some preferred to Lettuce.

**Green Curled.—MOSS CURLED.**

**CULTURE.**—Sow in February and March, and plant out when fit, in rows two feet apart and one foot plant from plant; hoe, and when the plants are well advanced, tie the leaves into a bunch surrounding the heart, to blanch and keep them tender. Rich soil is indispensable.

## ESCHALOTS.

Used like Spring Onions, as a salad, and sometimes for flavouring; the cloves should be divided and planted separately. Price on application.

## CUCUMBERS

**Duke of Edinburgh (Daniel's)**—One of the finest white-spined varieties in cultivation, growing rapidly to a length of 30 to 40 inches; very prolific, and rich green colour. **6d. per packet.**

**Rollinson's Telegraph**—Producing fruit averaging about 18 inches long, of a lively green colour, smooth and symmetrical in shape **6d. per packet.**

**Choice Long Green Chinese** (remaining green)—Excellent variety; fruit 15 inches long; splendid for market, remaining green at all stages.

**Long Green Prickly**—Fine size, deep green colour, crisp, delicious; a favourite.

**Extra Long White Spine, or Evergreen**—The smooth, handsomely coloured fruits measure 8 to 10 inches long, and are very regular in size and form; of excellent quality. **6d.** per packet.

**CUCUMBER—PETERSEN'S WHITE SPINE.**

**Short Green Prickly**—Very hardy, a good sort.

**Crystal White**—White skin, firm flesh, good keeper; early.

**Green Gherkin.**—Very small fruit; used for pickling.

**Apple-Shaped.**—Round in shape; fine white tender flesh.

**Japanese Climbing (Green).**—Very early, prolific, rapid climber; well adapted for pickling or slicing.

**Petersen's White Spine**—This variety is without doubt the most profitable for market garden culture. The handsome long, green fruit, always remain green, and never turn yellow. The flesh is crisp, pure white, and the flavour is all that can be desired. It is absolutely unequalled, and must eventually supercede all other varieties of long green cucumbers. Price, 1/6 oz.; 6d. pkt.

## CRESS.

**6d.** per packet.

**Extra Tripled Curled**—Often grown with Mustard, making excellent salad. **6d.** per oz.

**Water Cress**—Sow in moist land, or on a creek bank. **1s.** per oz.

**American or Land Cress**—Used as a Water Cress during Winter. **6d.** per oz.

**Culture—Curled Cress**—Sow thickly every two or three weeks, with or without a dash of Mustard Seed. In summer months shade is necessary to produce a crisp and tender growth. Can be grown in any rich soil, in shaded beds or boxes; must have plenty of moisture.

## SWEET CORN.

**6d. per packet.**

**Country Gentleman**—Ripens about same time as Stowell's Evergreen. Ears medium size, deep grains in irregular rows on cob, and deliciously sweet.

**Burpee's White Evergreen**—The most valuable Sweet Corn for main crop. It is a high-bred ideal type of Stowell's Evergreen, so long known as the finest main crop corn, only it is pure white. The stalks are of strong vigorous growth, six to seven feet high. The ears are very large. **6d.** per packet.

**CULTURE.**—Plant in September and October, in rows, three or four feet apart, and one foot in the rows. Sweet corn will succeed in any moderately rich garden soil. It should be hoed and hilled when about a foot high.

**HOW TO COOK SWEET CORN.**

**BOILED IN THE COB.**—Corn should be used as quickly as possible after it is gathered, and this should be when the cobs are soft. Before cooking remove the husks and every thread of silk, place the cob into a pot of boiling water, boil five minutes. Serve immediately, wrapped in a cloth on a dish, or like Asparagus.

## EGG PLANT.

**6d.** per packet.

A very useful vegetable when served up nicely, we worth a trial.

**Black Beauty**—Large, brilliant, shiny black rind; early.

**Improved New York Purple—**

**Long White—**

**CULTURE.**—Sow in September, and plant out in rows two feet apart, and the same distance plan from plant. Shade and water until the plants are established. When the fruits are set, remove all but from eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped to induce branching.

## GARLIC.

This bulb is commonly used for flavouring soups, stews, etc. It is also very useful for medicinal purposes.

## HERB SEEDS.

**6d.**. per packet.

**CULTURE.**—Sow seed in autumn and spring, and for the most of them it is advisable to sow in pans or boxes, or in some place where attention and water can be given, and where they can be gradually hardened off and planted out as soon as they are strong enough.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ANISE | DILL | MARJORAM (Pot) |
| CARAWAY | DANDELION | RUE |
| CHERVIL | FENNEL | SAGE |
| CORIANDER | HYSSOP | SORREL |
| BALM | LAVENDER | SAVORY (Summer) |
| BASIL (Bush) | MARIGOLD (Pot) | PURSLANE |
| BASIL (Sweet) | MARJORAM (Sweet) | ROSEMARY |
| BORAGE | | THYME |

## HORSE RADISH.

Roots **9d.** and **1/-** each, according to size.

## KALE (Scotch) or CURLEY.

**1s.** per oz.; **6d.** per packet.

**Improved Curled and Striped** (best for garnishing).

**Dwarf Green Curled**—An excellent winter vegetable, highly esteemed for winter greens, as it is rendered more tender by frost and snow.

**Culture**—Sow in seed beds from January to June, and treat as Cabbage. It requires well-worked rich soil, with liberal manuring. Should be planted in rows 2 feet apart, and 12 to 18 inches in the rows.

**Culture**—Same as Cabbage.

## KOHL RABI.

**or Turnip-rooted Cabbage.**

A delicious vegetable, well worth a trial.

**1s.** per oz.; **6d** per packet.

**Early Purple Smooth—** **Early Green Smooth—**

**Large Green**—A green variety; very delicious vegetable if cooked when young.

**Large Purple**—Similar to the Green, except in color.

**Goliath.**—For Cattle.

## LETTUCE.

6d. per packet; 1/- per oz.

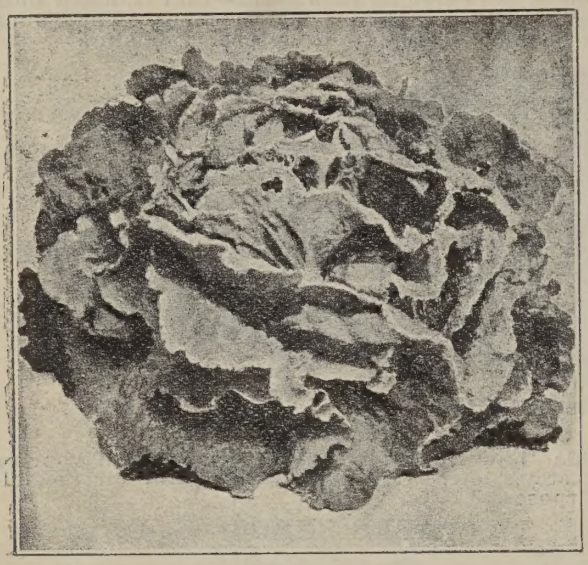
**CABBAGE VARIETIES.**

**Iceberg**—A splendid variety, producing hard, handsome heads. Highly recommended. **1s.** per oz.

**May King**—This variety produces splendid globular heads, which are ready ten to fourteen days before most other sorts. **1s.** per oz.

**Californian Cream Butter**—A splendid Summer variety crisp and tender; one of the best.

**Mignonette**—A quick-heading variety, superior flavor.

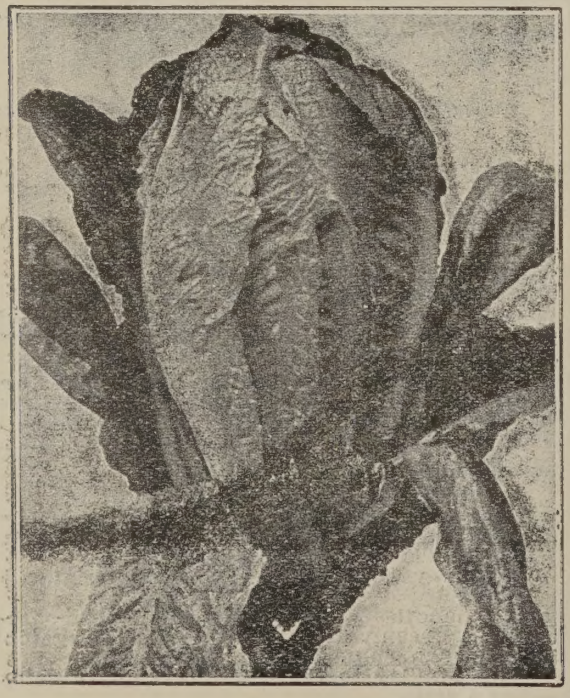


**LETTUCE—New York or Wonderful.**

**New York or Wonderful**—A splendid Summer lettuce, with large solid heads, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavour; highly recommended. **1s.** per oz.

**Wheeler's Tom Thumb**—Very dwarf and compact, white and crisp, stands well, **1s.** per oz.

**Hanson**—Grows to a large size, very solid, and is deliciously sweet, crisp, and tender. **1s.** per oz.



**LETTUCE.—Cos or Celery, White Trianon, 1/- oz., 6d. per packet.**

**Brittle-Ice**—The large heads are slightly flattened at the top and closely folded, so that the interior leaves are blanched to a pure white, and are always crisp and brittle. **6d.** per packet, **1s.** per oz.

**Tenderheart Lettuce.**—A Grand, new, large, head Lettuce. Every plant uniformly perfect, about 10 inches across, and nearly all head with but few outside leaves.

**Neapolitan**—One of the most popular varieties cultivated. Heads large and solid, leaves beautifully curled and tender. **9d.** per oz.

**Drumhead, or Malta**—Heads very large, crisp, and tender; one of the best for general use. **9d.** per oz.

**COS VARIETIES.**

Especially adapted for cold climates.

**Golden Long-standing**—New; stands well, of a bright golden yellow colour. **1s.** per oz.

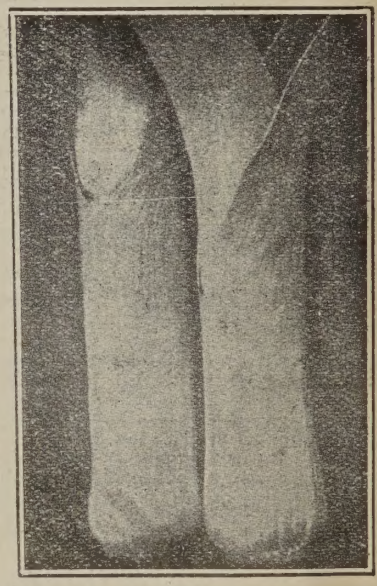
**Trianon, or Celery Lettuce**—The long narrow leaves which form solid heads almost like a Wakefield Cabbage. bleach and quickly become snowy white. The leaves when blanched are stiff like Celery stalks; very crisp, and of excellent flavour. **9d.** per oz.

**CULTURE.**—Sow in a bed in March, April, May or June, also in Summer months, and when 3 or 4 inches high plant out in good rich soil, which has been trenched and well manured, in rows a foot apart. The Cos varieties should be tied up with some soft material about a fortnight before cutting; keep the soil well stirred between the rows.

YOU CAN DEPEND UPON

raising a Good Healthy Crop when you buy your Seeds from Petersen's.

The Seeds are selected from the best crops grown by reliable men. For the Farm, we keep large stocks of the best Seed Maize, Lucerne, Clover, Imphee, Panicum, Rhodes and Paspalum Grass, Cow Pea, Japanese Maize.



**LEEK—London Flag, 1/6 oz**

## LEEK.

**1/6** per oz.; **6d.** per packet.

A very desirable vegetable, especially adapted for flavouring; delicious as a vegetable, if cooked like onions.

**Bangholm Prizetaker**—Very handsome Leek, blanches beautifully; most desirable variety.

**The Lyon**—A splendid strain; produces Leeks of extra fine quality; excellent flavour. The best for all purposes.

**London Flag**—A favourite with growers for market.

**Long Mezifres**—A very large variety; extremely early; highly recommended.

**CULTURE.**—No culinary vegetable is of easier culture. Sow in prepared beds in April, May, or June at the latest, and plant out in rows 18 inches apart and 8 inches in the rows, if the soil is rich and a large Leek desired. When the plants are 6 inches high they are fit for planting out.

## MARROW, VEGETABLE.

6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

**Early White Rui .er**—This is a popular variety; and has gained very great favour in this country, now being largely grown; an abundant and certain bearer, resisting the very dry weather better, perhaps than most of the other varieties. If carefully cultivated and pegged down to encourage fresh roots, a succession of crops may be obtained.

**Early Long Green Runner**—Similar to above, with the exception that the skin is green.

**Long White Bush**—Excellent quality, prolific sort, and very early; requiring less space, as the plants do not run; plants should stand 3 feet apart each way.

**Long Green Bush**—Very distinct; skin smooth, dark green, marbled, yellow, or paler green. Culture similar to Long White Bush.

**Long Yellow**—Similar to Long White, only that skin is yellow.

**Turkish Honey**—An introduction which is hard to beat; yellow fleshed, very firm.

**CULTURE.**—Treat similar to Squash; allowing more space between the plants on account of their strong growth; stop the vines as soon as they begin to show bloom.

## MELONS, WATER.

**CULTIVATION.**—The Water Melon requires a richer soil than the Rock Melon, and if well grown will afford abundance of fruit without stopping the shoots or any other manipulation being required. every effort should be made to get the fruit ripened early, for it is little valued except in hot weather. A warm situation should therefore be chosen, and the plants raised in heat in July and August, and grown strong before being planted out. The seed should be sown in spaces about 8ft. apart, placing 10 or 12 seeds in each, and when the plants have three leaves thin out to 3 or 4 plants. 6d. per packet.

**All Varieties, Mixed.**

Water Melons.

No. 1—Dixie. No.2—Sweetheart. No. 3—Black Spanish. No. 4—Kolb Gem. No. 5—Hungarian Honey.

**Black Spanish**—A well-known favourite, roundish, nearly black, dark red flesh; early. (See cut, figure 3.)

**Cole's Early**—This variety is one of the earliest in cultivation, and an excellent bearer. The Melons are not large, but what they lack in this respect is made up in number and solidity. The flesh is of a beautiful bright red colour, crisp, and of a delicious flavour.

**Cuban Queen**—Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early.

**Dixie**—Very large; flesh deep scarlet, very sweet, tender and juicy. A very free setter of fruit. (See cut, figure 1.)

**Fordhook Early**—This Melon is one of the earliest in cultivation. It produces Melons from 30 to 35lbs. weight; the flesh is bright red and very sweet. Highly recommended.

**Halbert Honey**—The quality is simply delicious, sugary, and of a rich fruity flavour peculiar to itself. Entirely devoid of all fibrous substances, the sweet flesh melts away in the mouth like so much honey. The hardy vines are wonderfully prolific. The crop covers the ground, and it is no uncommon sight to see four or five Melons growing in a heap together. It is quite early.

**Ice Cream**—An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late.

**Kolb Gem.**—Flesh bright crimson, extending close to the rind; solid, sweet, and of luscious flavour. (See cut, figure 4).

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

We Deliver to any Postal Address in Queensland for Orders to the value of 2/6 and over. Customers should be careful to send FULL ADDRESS and name of nearest POST TOWN.

**Kleckley Sweets**—A variety of oblong shape, with dark green skin. The flesh, which is bright red, is very solid.

**Mammoth Ironclad**—Oblong, dark, and striped; bright red flesh; late.

**Sugar Stick**—The Melons, produced abundantly, measure from 20 to 25 inches long by 10 to 14 inches in diameter, and average about 30lbs. in weight. The flesh is bright red, entirely free from stringiness and of very fine flavour, while the heart is very thick, owing to the black seeds being packed close to the rind. (See cut.)

**The McIvor Sugar Melon**—A productive variety, of uniformly large size. The quality is very superior; the flesh is a soft pale pink, crisp, and free from any stringiness.

**Sweet Heart**—Fine, vigorous and productive, flesh bright red, solid and very tender, melting and sweet.

**Alabama Sweet**—Extensively grown in the South for shipping to distant markets. The melons are large, of oblong form and have a firm, dark green, slightly striped rind. The flesh is bright red and of delicious flavor; seeds are white. One of the very best of the long melons for shipping purposes.

**Mammoth "Santiago."**—The melons grow uniformly large and long, being distinctly barrel-shaped, retaining their thickness throughout the entire length, with bluntly rounded ends. Well-grown melons will weigh from forty to fifty pounds each. Vines are of strong vigorous growth, producing an enormous crop. Skin is light green, divided into broad bands of mottled stripes of dark green. The skin, while thin, is very tough, which insures finest shipping qualities. The flesh is of a very deep blood-red, of sweet flavour and entirely melting in character.

**Shaker Blue**—Melons grow as large as that great shipping variety, the Triumph, but are much better flavored and even handsomer in appearance,—it has been called the "White Seeded Triumph." The vines are so thrifty that they can be depended upon to mature a heavy crop of fine large fruits. The melons are a round oval in form, from sixteen to eighteen inches long by twelve to fifteen inches in diameter, and weigh forty to fifty pounds each. The skin is dark green, striped with narrow bands of a lighter green, and when ready for shipping the melons are seemingly of a solid dark-green color. The flesh is red, the heart large with no core, and the flavor superb. For shipping to distant markets this melon is most satisfactory.

## MELONS, ROCK.

1/- oz.; or 6d. packet.

### ROCK OR MUSK MELON.

**Melrose**—Flesh pale green, shading to salmon, outside rind dark green, oval shape; valuable for market gardeners.

**Large Hackensack**—Delicious, thickly netted green skin, and green flesh deeply ribbed and flattened; excellent for market.

**Golden Eagle**—A green flesh variety of excellent flavour.

**Rocky Ford**—A splendid early, small-fruited variety. The flesh is of light green in colour, melting, and lucious in flavour: an early market variety.

**Nutmeg**—A medium-sizeo Melon, delicious flavour; a great favourite.

**Emerald Gem**—Delicious, early and prolific; a smooth ribbed skin, emerald green colour; flesh salmon colour; splendid for market.

**"Matchless"**—The flesh is light green with a rich golden tint where it borders on the seed cavity. When fully ripened, the flesh, while melting and of the richest sugary flavour, is still firm. Fruit oval or oblong, regular in size and form, six inches long, good keepers, splendid for shipping.

**Long Island Beauty**—The earliest and finest in quality; flesh green. The most handsome Melon grown, 6d. per packet.

**Osage, or Miller's Cream**—The fruits are larger than those of the Emerald Gem; nearly round in form, but having the same distinct dark-green skin with lighter bands between the ribs, and thick, firm, orange flesh of fine quality.

**"Paul Rose," or Petoskey**—The fruits are nearly round or slightly oval, rather larger than Netted Gem, ribbed and heavily netted; of a light green or faint golden hue when fully ripe. The flesh is thick, of rich deep orange color, and ripens close down to the rind, with small seed cavity. The bright salmon flesh is much firmer than that of our Emerald Gem. It is an excellent shipping variety of handsome appearance and good quality.

**Banana**—This variety gets its name on account of the long fruit having a banana-like aroma. The fruits are from fifteen to twenty inches in length, and from four to six inches in diameter. The salmon flesh is thick and of a delicious flavour.

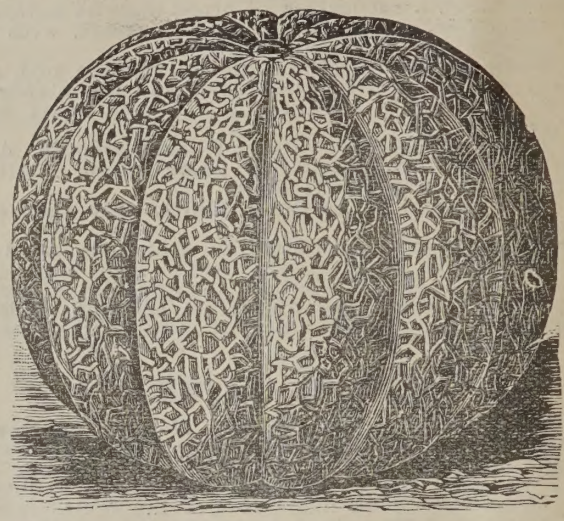
**Long Island Beauty.**

**Burpee's Champion Market**—A splendid variety of Netted Gem type, producing fruits nearly three times as large. They are regular in form, nearly round, averaging eight inches in diameter, with well-netted ribs; thick light-green flesh, with very thin rind and true Netted Gem flavour.

**Burpee's New Fordhook**—Said to be the finest Melon yet introduced. The flesh is very thick, of an attractive deep salmon colour; flavour surpassingly sweet to the rind. Practically the best for all purposes; especially adaptable for market. 6d. per packet

**Bay View**—One of the finest Cantaloupe Melons; rich in flavour.

**Skillman's Netted**—An exceedingly good variety, suitable for private or market culture. Many other tip-top varieties which we know to be first-class.



**Improved or Large Hackensack.**

**CULTIVATION.**—Rock Melons for the earliest crop may be raised on a hot-bed in July and August, well hardened off, and planted out in September, or as soon as the weather has become warm enough; the plants should be protected until well established. The soil for the Rock Melon should be a good, rather strong loam, without manure, except a little to give the plants a start. For the later crop, sow in September and October in the open ground. The seeds should be sown in spaces from 5 to 6ft. apart, placing ten or twelve seeds in each, and when the plants have two or three rough leaves thin out to three or four plants.

### PRESERVING MELONS.

6d. per packet.

**Pie or Common**—For jam and preserves; green seed.

**Lemon Jam**—A splendid variety for jams, etc.

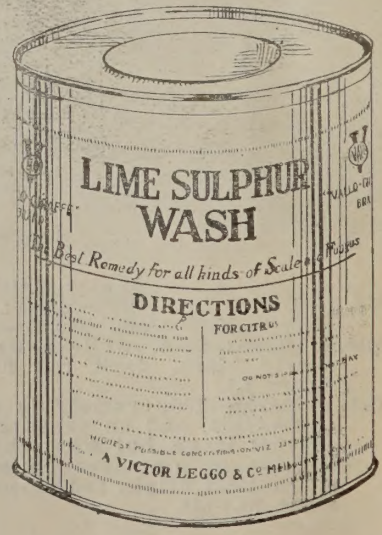
**Citron**—Round and handsome; excellent for jams and preserves; red seed.

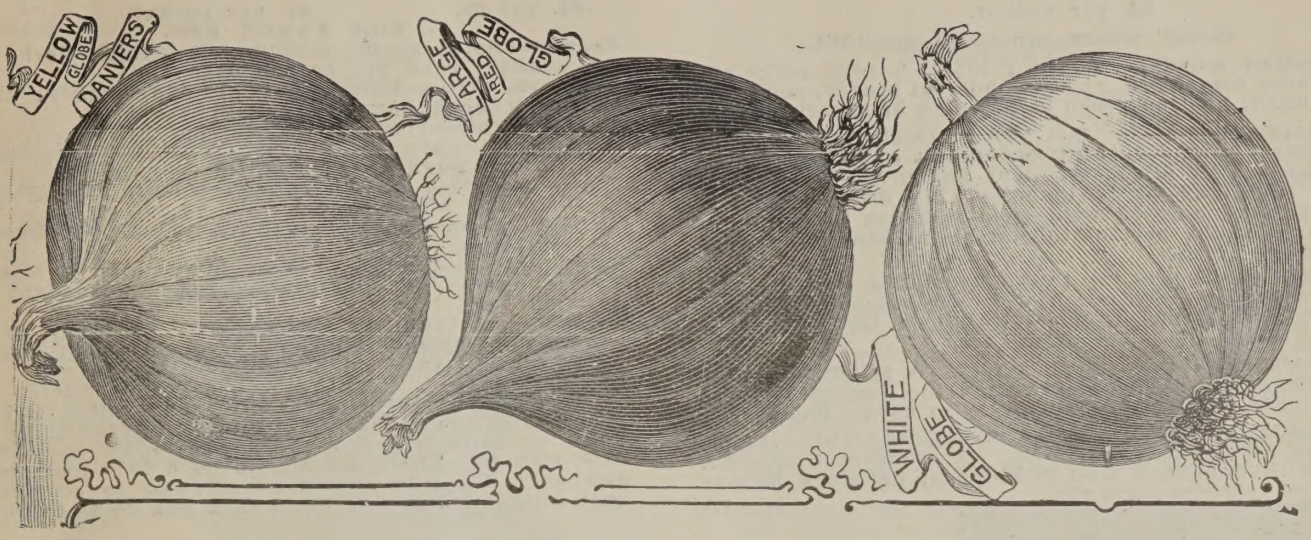
## LIME AND SULPHUR WASH.

An excellent remedy for the destruction of all classes of scale on Fruit Trees, etc. It is easily applied and the trees should be dressed at least twice a year. Fruit growers should not be without it.

Price 2/- per tin ; 6/- per gallon

Special price for larger quantities






## ONIONS.

8/- to £0/- per lb. according to variety. 6d. packet.

**White Globe**—A large globe-shaped onion. A popular market variety, an enormous yielder and good keeper. Its clear white skin and uniform shape demand highest market prices.

**White Mammoth Silver Skin**—Large size, very mild; skin and flesh pure white.

**Red Weather field Large**—The largest, heaviest yielder and best keeper of all Red Onions. This is the standard red variety, large size; skin deep purplish red; smooth and glossy flesh, white lightly tinged with pinkish rose. The large solid onions keep well for the late Winter markets.

**Yellow Danvers Globe**—This is the most popular of all the yellow onions for market and home use. Uniform in shape, heaviest cropper and best keeper.

**White Queen**—A silver skin variety of quick growth, very early. If sown thickly it will prove valuable for pickling.

**White Pickling Onion, "Champion"**—Small, mild flavour, very early; exceedingly suitable for pickling. Sow thickly.

**James' Keeping**—One of the best; keep well; brown skin; resembles Brown Globe.

**Brown Spanish**—The best variety in cultivation for general purposes.

**Golden Globe**—Fine shape; early; good keeper.

**White Spanish**—Very mild flavor; large; good shape.

**Potato**—White or Red. Grows freely from seed, produced in clusters like potatoes.

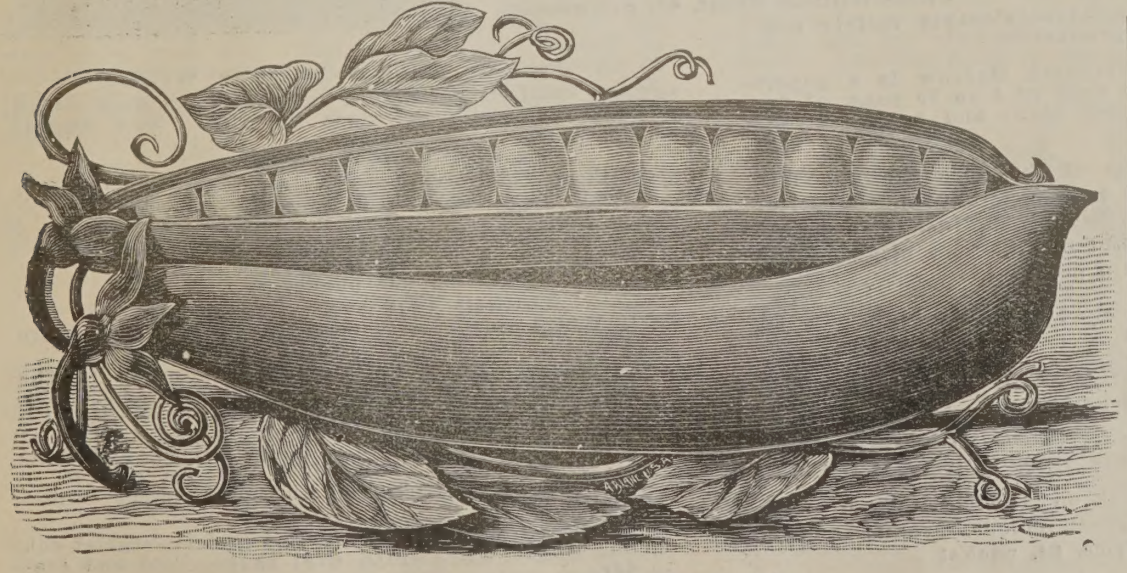
**White Flat Mammoth Tripoli**—A very large white Italian variety; heavy cropper. Splendid for exhibition purposes. 1s. per oz.

**Prize-taker**—This Onion grows uniform in shape, of a nearly perfect globe, with thin skin of bright straw-colour; it is of immense size, measuring from twelve to eighteen inches in circumference, while under special cultivation specimen bulbs have been raised to weigh from 4 to 5½lbs. each. It ripens up hard and fine, and presents a most handsome appearance; the flesh is pure white, fine grained, mild and delicate in flavor. 1s. per oz.

**For Pickling Onions**—Sow the seed thickly in drills in July or August; the white sorts are the best for this purpose.

**For Salad**—The seeds may be sown in monthly succession from April to September, and during the Summer months, where water is abundant.

**CULTURE.**—Sow in March and June for main crop, in very shallow drills a foot apart, in finely worked soil. The seed should be lightly covered. Plant out in ground that has been deeply dug, finely worked, and well manured with rotten manure, in rows a foot apart and six inches from plant to plant. Keep the ground well stirred between the rows and free from weeds.



**Packet Seeds are Sent Post Free to Any Address on orders 2/6 and over**

## PEAS.

6d. per packet.

**except where otherwise specified.**

**American Wonder**—Height 1 foot. A very early and very dwarf Pea, and a wonderful bearer; pods well filled; of deep green colour, and of superb flavor.

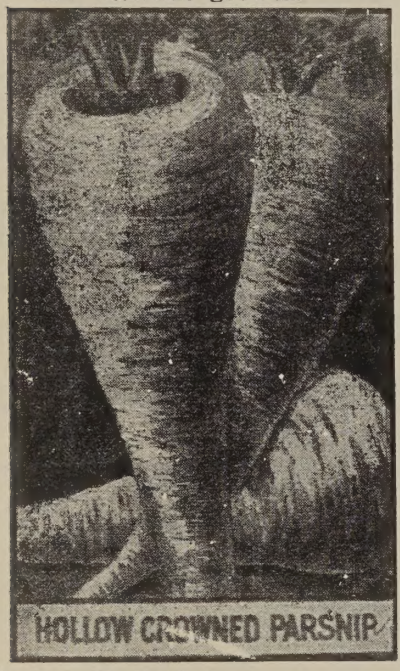
**Richard Seddon.**—1½ feet. An excellent Pea, and one of the very best dwarfs; an abundant bearer, pods well filled; excellent flavour.

**The Daisy**—12 to 18 inches. This dwarf wrinkled variety, covered with pods 5 inches in length, is one of the best of the latest introduction in this class of Pea.

**Stratagem**—Height 2½ to 3 feet. This fine dwarfed wrinkled Marrow has given almost excellent results; crops wonderfully; pods large and fine A deliciously flavoured Pea.

**Veitch's Perfection**—2½ to 3 feet. A somewhat more delicately-flavoured pea than the Yorkshire Hero, and a little taller; not quite so hardy, however.

**Yorkshire Hero**—2½ to 3 feet. The most highly esteemed wrinkled Pea grown. A wonderful cropper, with abundant well-filled pods; delicious flavour and vigorous growth.



**PEA—William Hurst, 6d. per packet**

**Boston, Unrivalled**—A most serviceable variety delicious flavour, very productive.

**Telephone**—This tall Wrinkled Marrow is a superb Pea with wonderful pods of 8 to 10 peas, of fine flavour; grows 4½ feet high; and a very strong grower, 1/6 pint.

**The Alderman**—It is one of the finest large podded varieties, grows five feet in height, and is of rich dark-green. Pods measure six inches in length and contain from eight to nine very large peas of superior flavour. 1/6 per pint.

**Sugar, or Edible-Podded**—Tall, 4 feet high. **1s. 6d.** per pint. (See cut).

**Tall Moerheim's Giant White**—Excellent, very tender, splendid quality, 1/6 pint.

**Mammoth Luscious**—Grey seeded, with very tender fleshy pods, 6-7 inches long, entirely stringless.

**Austral.**—An improvement on Yorkshire Hero; Pods much larger, dark green colour, prolific, and of excellent flavour. **Price, 6d. packet.**

## PUMPKIN.

3d. per oz. **6d. per packet.**

**FOR TABLE USE.**

**Crown**—Choice stock, medium size, thick flesh, fine quality; good keeper and dry.

**Ironbark, True**—Large, but of fine quality; thick flesh; good flavor; excellent keeper.

**Large Button**—Fine day sort, good variety; fine keeper.

**Gramma**—A very useful sort, both for cooking in various ways and for cattle or pigs' feed.

**Japanese**—Flesh a rich salmon colour, fine grained, very dry when cooked.

**Turk's Cap**—A fine table variety and a good keeper; red top.

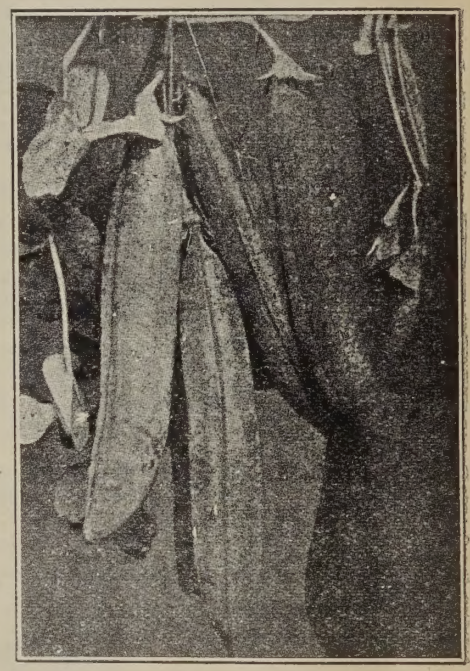
**Small Button**—Similar to large, but smaller in size.

**Small Sugar**—Very fine-grained, sweet, excellent for table use.

**Triamble**—A beautiful table variety of recent introduction, splendid flavour, very suitable for market use. An excellent table variety.

**Silver Nugget**—One of the best, dry and sweet.

For garden culture, heavily manure the land all over and dig in deeply; give an extra dressing to the holes or hills where the seed is to be sown, and fork well in. The holes should be 6 to 8 feet apart, and only 2 plants should be allowed to remain in each hill, sow 6 or 8 seeds in each hill, so as to guard



**PEA—American Wonder.**

against total loss of plants by insects. A good mulch of manure greatly increases the yield. Sow August to December.

**PUMPKIN—Cattle Varieties.**

**Mammoth**—The best, very weighty and good; enormous size. **6d. oz.; 8s.** per lb.

Mixed sorts, **3s. 6d.** lb.; **1s.** per ¼ lb.; **2s.** per ½lb.

## RADISH.

**6d. per packet.**

**TURNIP AND OVAL VARIETIES.**

**Early White Turnip**—A very early, small, round, white variety. Flesh crisp, and of mild flavour.

**Early Red Turnip (White Tipped)**—Similar to the above, except in colour. The best for general use.

**The Gem**—A perfectly globular-shaped variety, with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom; exceedingly tender, crisp, and delicious; very early. (See cut.) **6d.** per packet.

**Scarlet Olive-Shaped**—Tender and mild; comes to maturity early.

**French Breakfast**—Quick growing variety, scarlet colour tipped with white, oval shape, mild and tender.

## RADISH—*Continued*

**Radish—Turnip Varieties.**

**LONG VARIETIES.**

**Long Scarlet**—This is one of the best variety for general crop, quality good.

**Delicacy, or White Vienna**—Flesh firm, solid and pure white; skin creamy white.

**White Icicle**—Very early, excellent; a very mild flavor; crisp and tasty.

**CULTURE.**—The soil need not be rich, in fact, a medium soil is best. In rich soil Radish generally runs to top and not to bulb. Sow in drills or broadcast every fortnight for succession.

**Radish, white Turnip; Red, White tipped; Early Red.**

## RHUBARB.

Price, 1/6 per oz. 6d. per packet.

**Victoria**—Leaves large, skin rather thick; quite acid, high coloured, very productive; cultivated largely for market.

**Cyclops**—Produces gigantic stalks, up to 4lbs. a piece, fine flavour. 6d. per packet.

**Linnaeus or Giant**—This variety produces very large, solid stalks of splendid flavour.

**Crimson Winter**—Exceedingly early; said to produce some weeks before any other variety. Stalks medium size, fine texture, fine quality. 6d. per packet.

**Champagne**—Said to be superior to all others. 6d. per packet.

**CULTURE.**—Sow under shelter, or a manure mulch in August or September. The young plants should be kept growing with frequent waterings if the weather is very dry. The young plants should be transferred to permanent beds when large enough to handle, made up of the best soil, trenched two feet deep, and manured with half-decomposed stable manure.

## RHUBARB CROWNS.

Obtainable from April to September. Excellent Crowns, 1/- each; 10/- per doz. Medium sized Crowns, 9d. each; small Crowns, 6d. each.
When ordering kindly mention price of roots required.

## ROSELLA.

6d. per packet
Suitable for Jams or Jelly.

**CULTURE.**—Sow in beds from August to November transplanting when large enough into rows 8 feet apart, and six feet between the plants. A rich light well drained soil is the most suitable.

## SALSAFY OR SALSIFY.

**(VEGETABLE OYSTER).**

1/- oz.; or 6d. packet.

This delicate vegetable thrives well in our climate, and deserves more attention. The roots are used like Carrots or Parsnips, and they can be cultivated exactly in the same manner—that is, in drills at similar distances and similar soil. Boil until tender, and serve with melted butter, pepper, and salt.

## SCORZONERA.

1s. per oz.; 6d. packet.

**BLACK OYSTER PLANT.**

This vegetable is very similar to the Salisfy, and requires the very same treatment in growing. If one blanches to tops, it is possible to use as Asparagus.

## SPINACH.

6d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

**Round** (Summer) and **Prickly** (Winter)—Two well-known varieties; the Round should be grown for Summer use, and the Prickly for Winter use.

**Monstrous Viroflay**—A very fine large variety, superior flavour.

**New Zealand**—This is a very large-leaved and improved variety, well worthy of a trial.

**Victoria**—The foliage is heavy, the broad dark-green leaves being of the true Savoy appearance and of the finest quality.

**Henderson's Long Season**—Desirable on account of it not running to seed as some varieties do; splendid for summer use.

**CULTURE.**—Sow in rows about 18 inches apart and thin out to about 9 inches. Good rich soil is necessary to produce a succulent growth, not forgetting plenty of water.

## SQUASH.

**Hubbard (Peterson's Superior Strain).**

This old and popular favourite is still one of the very best winter Squashes grown; flesh deep golden-yellow, fine-grained, and whether boiled, steamed or baked, it is always richly flavoured, sweet and dry. The vines are strong, of luxuriant growth, and very productive, yielding large, heavy Squashes of dark bluish-green colour, weighing often 10 to 25lbs. each. Properly stored it may be kept from September to May.

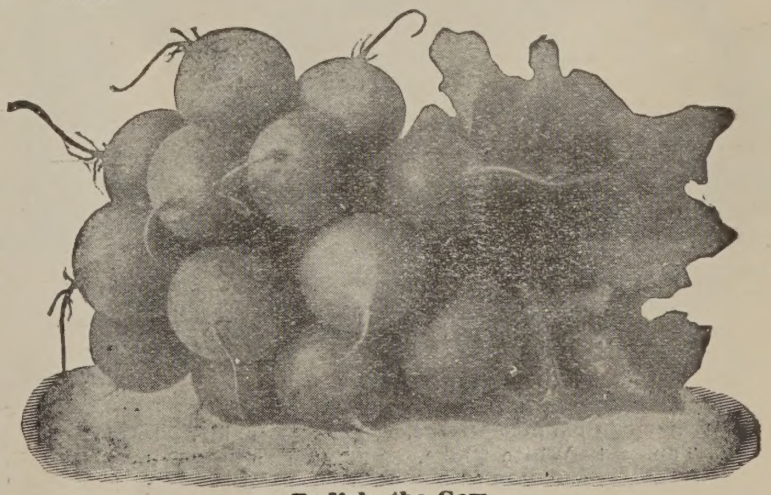
**Yellow Bush Scallop**—The only difference between this and the other varieties is that the colour is a deep yellow.

**Fordhook** (Bush)—A delicious variety very suitable for either Summer or Winter use. Store in a warm, dry place for Winter.

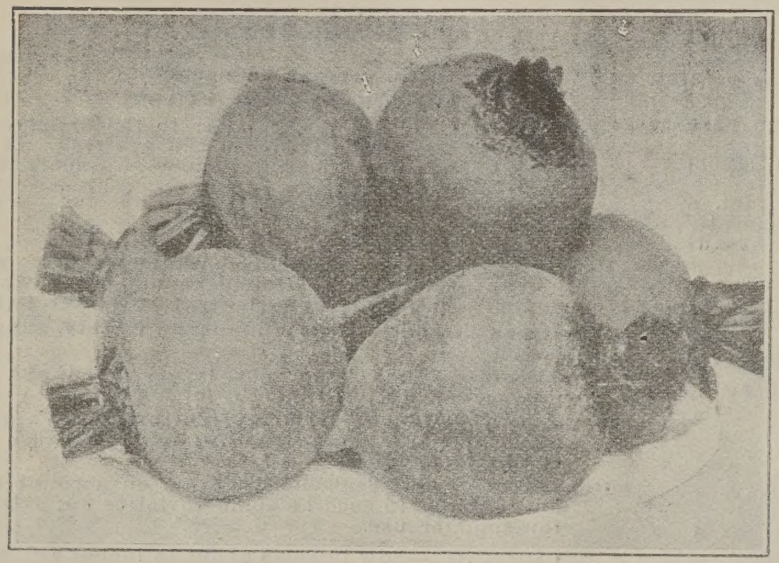
**Delictata**—Early, very prolific; orange coloured splashed and striped with very dark green.

**Boston Marrow**—Early and productive, similar in flavour to the Hubbard.

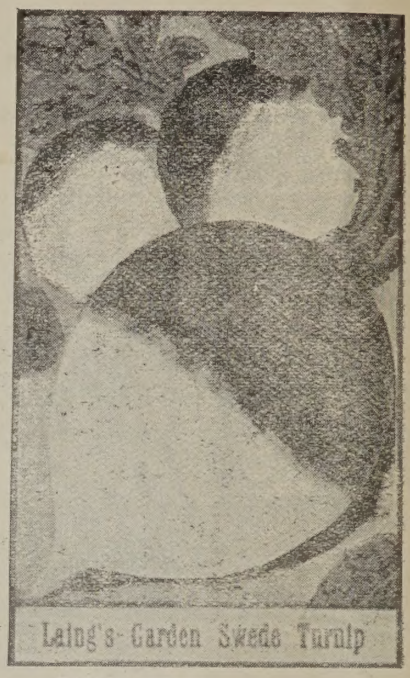
**CULTURE.**—Sow in August, September, October, and November successively. Prepare the beds as for Pumpkins, including the manure and top-dressing. The seeds, however, should be planted about 2 feet apart, and the rows about 4 feet apart for the bush kinds. Running kinds at the same distance as Pumpkins.



**Radish, the Gem.**



Turnips (Field) White Globe, 6d. per oz.; or 2/6 per ¼ lb.



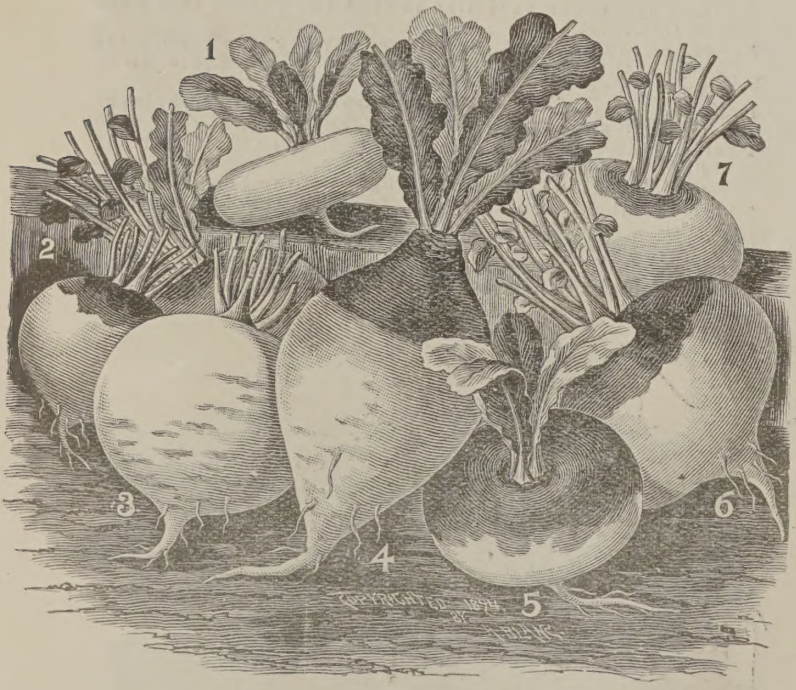

## SQUASH—Continued.

**6d. per packet.**

**Crookneck**—It grows from fifteen to eighteen inches long and is of the finest quality.

**Early White Bush Custard**—Matures the earliest of any; very productive, light cream in colour, and scallop shaped.

**Mammoth Bush Scallop**—A selection from the ordinary variety, which it resembles, with the exception of it being larger; equally as early.




**TURNIPS.**

1—American White Stone. 2—Lincolnshire Purple Top. 3—White Globe. 4—Lang's Swede 5—American Red Stone. 6—Norfolk Green Top. 7—White Globe Norfolk Green Top.

## TURNIPS.

**6d. per packet.**

**Scarlet Kashmyr, or Cardinal**—Fine, handsome, extra early.

**Six weeks, or Early Milan Strap leaf**—This is one of the earliest of the Turnip family. It resembles in every way the common early Red Top, with exception that the purple is of a darker and richer colour. Flavour inclined to be a little bitter.

**Purple Top Strap Leaf**—An excellent early variety; large size, and purple colour above crown; flesh fine grained and exceedingly rich. This is one of the best varieties to cultivate.

**Robertson's Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly**—A rapid grower, of excellent flavour, globe-shaped, bright yellow, good keeper, and a superior table variety.

**White Egg**—Of handsome oval form, with thin white skin, and good flavour.

**White Globe Strap-Leaved**—White globe-shaped, early.

**Early White Flat Dutch, Strap-Leaved**—A very popular market variety. Grows quickly, comes early; clear white skin; flesh of juicy, mild flavour, and excellent quality.

**White Stone American**—This variety is of quick growth, superior quality, very popular.

**Snowball**—An early variety of fine shape and splendid quality.

**Jersey Navet**—An oblong white French variety, of fine flavour.

**Purple Top Mammoth**—This excellent variety thrives on poor soils, and grows to a very large size. It is a heavy cropper, well shaped, and very solid. The best variety for pigs and cattle.

**Swede, the Elephant**—Grows to an enormous size, suitable for market culture, but is more adaptable for cattle feed; excellent cropper.

**Swede, Yellow Top, Green Emperor**—This variety is one of the finest grown, good cropper and uniform in size.

**Swede, Improved Yellow Green Top**—A favourite amongst growers for quality and productiveness. Very suitable for market cultivation.

**Swede, Laing's, Purple Top Improved**—Said to be the finest Swedes yet introduced. Mild flavour, nicely grained and superior quality; excellent.

**CULTURE.**—To grow Turnips mild and tender, it is desirable to grow them without check in the matter of growth. Although not an indispensable vegetable, the Turnip is highly esteemed in many quarters. A good light soil suits Turnips best, but with a fairly rich soil of any kind, and favourable weather, very fine crops are obtainable. Sow from February to May, in drills 18 inches apart, and thin out to 6 or 8 inches.

The Tomato is one of the most useful vegetables in cultivation. They are easily grown, in fact so much so that every amateur gardener should place aside a spot where to grow a few bushes for household purposes.

Every day the demand is growing bigger and bigger, and the varieties which we offer are of the very best quality procurable.

Such varieties as Burwood Prize, Matchless, Trucker's Favourite, Petersen's Export, Chalk's Early Jewel, and American Store we thoroughly recommend for general cultivation

**6d.** per packet.

**Chalk's Early Jewel**—Large; extra early; heavy cropper very robust and compact grower, uniform size fruit bright scarlet, fine flavour.

**Sparks' Earliana**—This exceedingly early Tomato is a large fruit of bright red, and very solid.

**Ponderosa**—A splendid large red variety, of immense size; solid and fine flavoured fruits, smooth; a good bearer.

**Burwood Prize**—One of the best for market garden purposes; good yielder.

**Duke of York**—Rich scarlet, smooth, round in shape, flesh very firm, fine flavour; ripens uniformly, fruit in clusters of sometimes 8 and 10.

**Crimson Cushion**—A very large, fleshy variety; good cropper and splendid flavour. **6d.** per packet.

**Matchless or Imp. Ignotum**—Very large and of the brightest cardinal red colour, flesh nearly solid, entirely without core; and not liable to crack.

**Dwarf Golden Champion**—This is one of the best yellow varieties. They are of good size, and run so even and perfect in form after the first few fruits, that they have the appearance of having all been made in one mould. They are smooth, of bright yellow colour, solid, and of excellent quality. **6d.** per packet.

**Fordhook Fancy or Potato-Leafed**—Erect growth, bears large crops of handsome ruby-red fruit of delicious flavour.

**Peach (Red)**—Like a peach in colour and shape.

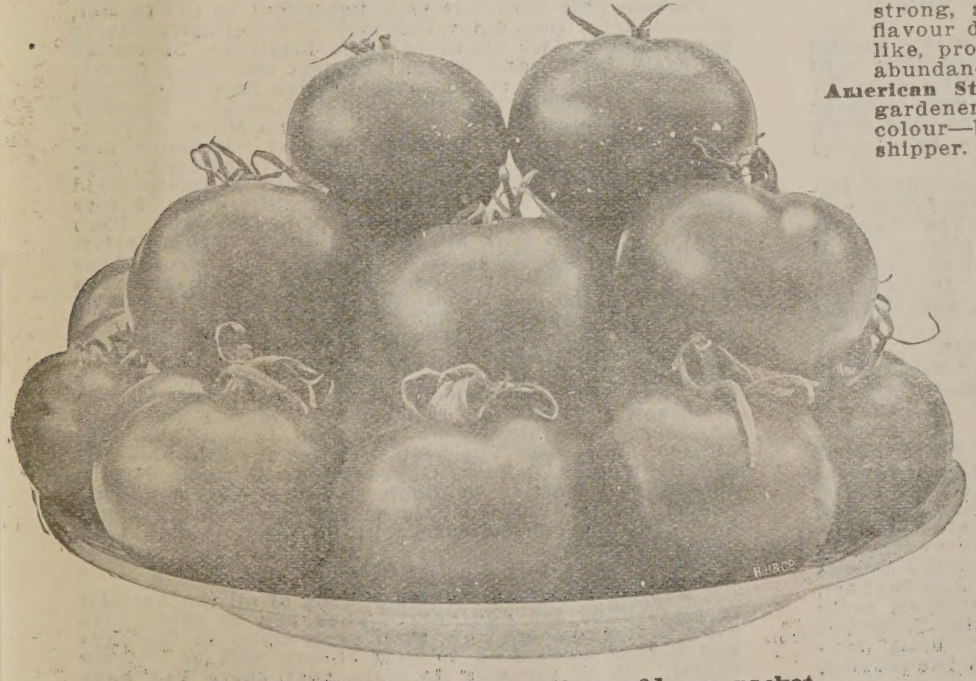
**Peach (Yellow)**—Fruits pale yellow.

**Peachblow**—Peachlike fruit of excellent flavour; sets freely and bears heavy crops.

**Petersen's Export**—This superior variety was first introduced some 3 years ago and for market and shipping purposes is excellent. The colour is good, flesh firm, and flavour all that can be desired. It is sure to become a favourite. Price **6d.** per packet.

**Pear Shape Red and Yellow**—Varieties of fine qualities.

**Trucker's Favourite (Burpee's Special Strain)**—This new strain is much sought after in America, where Tomatoes are grown very extensively. Special cropper of extra fine quality; fruit regular in form and size; thick flesh, and very solid; one of the most profitable Tomatoes grown. **6d.** pkt.



**TOMATO, Burwood Prize, 3/6 oz.; 6d. per packet.**

**TOMATO—"Matchless."**

**Success**—New; a perfectly smooth Tomato, fruit averaging two to three inches in diameter; colour, the brightest scarlet. The handsome colour, even size, and great solidity, place it in the front ranks as an excellent variety for private or market use.

**Dwarf Giant**—Colour a rich purple crimson. The skin though thin, and easily removed in peeling, is strong, and protects the fruit in travelling; the flavour delicious, and the growth uniformly bush-like, producing freely its nearly seedless fruit in abundance.

**American Stone**—A great favourite with the market gardeners for the main crop. Is very large; colour—bright scarlet, smooth, and an excellent shipper. Always in demand.

**CULTURE.**—Sow in a hot bed in July and outside during September, October, and November, and plant out as soon as ready into good, strong, rich soil. Plenty of room and manure is all that is necessary to produce this favourite vegetable in abundance. The best way to grow them is to plant in rows four feet apart each way, and grow them on poles, or a trellis five feet high, regularly pinching back all the laterals to the second joint, until the plants have reached the top of the stakes; then top the main stem and continue to pinch back the laterals, and so remove all useless growth. Mulch the plants well, and use "Bordeaux mixture" to destroy the caterpillar and green grub, also to prevent black spot

SEEDSMEN, NURSERYMEN, **H. A. PETERSEN LTD.** George Street, Brisbane. — ART — FLORISTS.

# Garden Calendar of How, What and When to Plant, Prune, &c.

**Flower Notes for January.**

You can sow:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Asters | Petunias | Dianthus |
| Balsams | Sunflowers | Chrysanthemum |
| Celosias | Salpiglossis | (Tricolour) |
| Clianthus | Coxcombs | |
| Antirrhinum | Amaranths | |

Any of the abovementioned seed can be planted this month. Of course it will be necessary, if dry weather prevails, to see that the seed beds or seed boxes are kept moist. If allowed to get dry at a certain stage, the result, as far as germinating is concerned, would not be satisfactory. Remove any annuals that are going off and plant fresh ones. This is necessary to have continuation of bloom.

Generally speaking, this is not the month for planting a great many annuals, so in that respect we would recommend to make preparations for making a good sowing of winter annuals next month.

**Vegetable Notes for January.**

You can plant:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cucumbers | Marrows | Kale |
| Cauliflowers | Turnips | Kohl-rabi |
| Cabbages | Broccoli | Lettuce |
| Celery | Brussell Sprouts | Beetroot |
| Silver Beet | Pumpkins | Epicure Beans |
| Lima Beans | Tomatoes | Squashes |

In the above list are epicure beans. These are climbers that yield a wonderful crop from a few seeds. If the time you have to spend on your garden is limited, epicures are the sort of vegetables you want.

Silver beet is another invaluable cropper. The tops give a good quantity of the most excellent spinach.

Crown, Button, or Ironbark pumpkins, if sown now in good soil, will give you a crop to stow away in the barn for the winter.

Sow lettuces and cabbages for succession. If you are growing on a small scale, grow these in beds that are boarded round and well mulched. You'll be surprised what a three-inch mulch of old manure will save in the way of labour and water.

**Farm Notes for January.**

All over the State can be sown:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maize | Japanese Millet | Sweet Potatoes |
| Teosinthe | Rhodes Grass | Potatoes |
| Panicum | Sorghum | Pumpkins |
| Imphee | Prairie Grass | Cow Peas |
| Amber Cane | Paspalum | Sunflowers |
| Kaffir Corn | Siberian Millet | |

The dairymen in particular should make special provision for getting in what green feed they will require for winter use. If you are growing corn for feed, why not pumpkins? Wait until the corn is about a foot high, cultivate thoroughly, and then sow down the middle of the rows. Sunflowers can be planted amongst corn, too.

Make a special effort to get in some sorghum, imphee, or Kaffir corn. These are good stand-bys, and will see you through a hard winter. Then there is Japanese millet, Siberian millet, and panicum, all of which are available for either grain feed or chaff.

Teosinthe is another good fodder crop. It comes on very quickly. Given favourable weather, you can cut it after six weeks' planting.

Prepare the ground for planting potatoes.

In the way of maize for grain feed we would suggest Victorian Ninety Day, Hickory King, and White Mitchell Mammoth.

## FEBRUARY.

**Flower Garden.**—February, practically speaking, is one of the best months in the year to make a general sowing, particularly in the cooler parts of the State. Our climate is variable according to different localities, and it is as well to state here that, unfortunately, it is very hard to write notes to suit every part of the State at the one time, for instance, on the Downs and the highlands of Atherton, Herberton, and Ingham, it is well to make early sowings of sweet peas, early winter flowering variety, pansy, cineraria, primrose, primulas, cowslips, aquilegia, Canterbury bells, foxglove, delphiniums, wallflowers, anemone, ranunculus, stocks and hollyhock. You can sow all through the State:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Asters | Snapdragons. | Sweet Peas (Winter Flg.) |
| Phlox. | Carnation | |
| Dianthus | Petunia | Pentstemons |
| Candytuft | Salpiglossis | Chrysanthemums |
| Verbena. | Godetias | (tricolor) |
| Zinnias | Gypsophila | Hunnemania |
| Marigold. | Stock | Escholtzia |
| Salvia. | Wallflowers | Lobelia |
| Canterbury Bells | Lupins | Pansy |
| Gaillardias. | Cornflower | Ranunculus |
| Hollyhocks | Delphiniums | Nemophila |
| Primula | Larkspurs. | Sweet Williams |
| Cineraria | | |

We advise to sow all small and expensive seeds, such as double and single fringed petunia, primula, cineraria, gloxinea, salpiglossis, delphiniums, cowslip, primrose, pentstemons, etc., in seed boxes or in specially prepared seed beds, making provision whereby a little shade could be afforded the young plants during the hottest part of the day. When sufficiently large enough they need to be transplanted. Some of the hardy annuals, such as cosmos, calliopsis, candytuft, gaillardias, mignonette, cornflowers, can be sown in the open ground and thinned out to suitable distances apart. Sweet peas are best planted in rows or clumps, say two seeds in a hole, four to six inches apart, and remove the weakest plants at a later stage. Both sweet peas and stocks are gross feeders, and in that respect plenty of good well-rotted stable manure should be dug into the soil. If stable manure is not available, then use fertilisers, such as bone dust and superphosphates of lime.

**Vegetable Garden.**—You can sow:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cauliflower | Silver Beet | Broccoli |
| Lettuce | Celery | Mustard & Cress |
| Turnips | Onions | Herbs |
| Radish | Peas | Eschalots |
| Beetroot | Broad Beans | Swede Turnip. |
| Pumpkins | Brussels Sprouts | |

In localities where early frosts are not likely to affect the crops, you can still sow Tomatoes, Vegetable Marrow, Custard Marrow, Squashes, Water Melon, Rock Melon, Cucumber, Lima Beans, French Beans, Butter Beans, Snake Beans, etc. Transplant Strawberry Runners, and shade until well established. Some of the best varieties to grow are Glenfield Beauty, Phenomenal, Aurie, Pink's Prolific, and Marguerite.

**Farm.**—This month is very important to the farmer, particularly the dairy farmer. Practically three months hence we shall, in some localities, be visited by early frosts, and in that respect the dairy farmer should get in his crops so as to give him ample feed for his stock during the winter months. For hay there is nothing better than Hungarian Millet or Panicum. The Giant variety is the best. Panicum matures quickly, and is invaluable for winter feed. Japauex Millet if sown now and given a fairly good season, will give two crops, probably more, before the winter. For fattening sheep, it is excellent. Then again, you can sow Sorghum, Imphee, Cape Barley, Skinless Barley, Tares, Rye, and Oats. Either of these will give splendid results. Teosinte, Luxurians is a splendid green feed, and if sown during the month, providing it gets good moist weather, the result will be more than satisfactory. Unfortunately this particular fodder is not generally found here in Queensland, but in the Southern States it is looked upon as one of the finest of green fodders. Try a small patch of it, sow in drills like maize; seven pounds will plant an acre, sow thickly, as the seed is hard to germinate. Potatoes: The best varieties for this planting are Brownell's Beauty, Guyra Blues, Circular Heads, Up-to-date, Scottish Triumph, and Early Carmen. This year there is likely to be a scarcity of Seed potatoes, and price in consequence will be fairly high.

## MARCH.

**Flower Garden.**—Make a sowing of all the Annuals recommended for February. They can be sown with even better success now than previously, as the days and nights, according to past theory will be getting cooler. It is pleasing to note that there has been

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**CALENDAR**—*Continued*

introduced something new in the way of Early Winter Flowering Sweet Peas. The Concord and Telemly Hybrids are exquisite, quality and size of bloom are perfect, and their perfume is fragrant. Visitors to our last Exhibition well remember the glorious exhibit of bloom displayed in the Horticultural Bush House specially erected for the purpose. Growers who exhibited at the show purchased seed in England at the cost of 1s. per packet of 10 seeds only, and the result of their experiment must have more than satisfied them. Yarrawa Pink Spencer is an excellent variety, the blooms are exceedingly large, 4 to 5 large blooms are often born on stems 10 to 12 inches long. For floral decorations they are perhaps the best. The Telemly Hybrids are now obtained in several colours, and anyone desirous of planting separate colours would do well to obtain a packet of each particular colour desired; they are well worth the trouble of planting in a little place, just for the special purpose of gathering the colours you wish to have for any particular decoration you may have to carry out.

In the way of Bulbs, we recommend Freslas, Narcissus, Jonquils, Ixias, Watsonias, Hyacinthe, Blue Bells, Lilliums, Alliums, Ranunculus, Anemone, Sparaxis, Gladioli, Tritonias, Crocus, Tulips, Monbretias, Daffodils, etc.; but we would not recommend anybody to plant Daffodils, Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, unless they are situated in the very cold parts of the State. They will not stand the hot weather. Now is a very good month to transplant Violets, give them a moist, cool situation, and the result should be most satisfactory. The Czar, Prince of Wales, Italia, California, La France, and Cyclops are the best of the Blue and Purples and are most suitable for all parts of the State. There are many other varieties to be had, but what we recommend you will find O.K. This is a good month to strike cuttings of Carnations, Geraniums, and Pelargoniums, and if you have any Chrysanthemums and Dahlias that are just showing their flowering growth, give them a good mulch of stable manure. A weak solution of nitrate of soda (1oz. to the gallon of water) and sulphate of ammonia in a similar quantity, but use alternately say twice a week, will produce excellent results, but do not overdo it. If by chance the foliage becomes a little yellow looking, leave off applying the liquids for a week or so. On no account use both liquids at the same time. The former promotes strength and size of bloom and the latter colour. Remove all Annuals that have done flowering, such as Zinnias, Asters, and replace with other Annuals in season.

**Vegetable notes for March.** You can Sow:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cabbage | Spinach | Onions |
| Cauliflower | Silver Beet | Lettuce |
| Broccoli | Swede Turnip | Kohl Rabi |
| Brussels Sprouts | Radish | Mustard & Cress |
| Broad Beans | Parsley | Eschalots |
| Peas | Parsnip | Squash |
| Celery | Leek | Kale |
| Turnip | Endive | Carrot |
| Turnip Beet | | |

Strawberry Runners will do exceptionally well if planted out now. They require moist soil and fairly rich. Plant in rows, 9 to 12 inches apart and 2 feet 6 inches between the rows.

**Farm.**—If you have not already got Potatoes planted get them in this month. Plant Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, Field and Swede Turnip, Oats, Cape and Skinless Barley, Rye, Lucerne, Canary Grass, Prairie Rape, Tares, Rhodes Grass, Paspalum, Cocksfoot, Rye Grass, Clover, Sainfoin, Sheep's Burnett, Trefoil, Rib Tall Fescue, Timothy, as all of these are invaluable for winter feed. If weather conditions are favourable, it would not be too late to sow Maize for ensilage.

## APRIL.

**Flower Garden.**—This month is suitable to plant Bulbs, although in many instances they are planted much earlier, but not always with success, a great deal depends on climatic conditions. To a large extent Bulbs planted early make a lot of growth, and produce little flower. That is the case with Narcissus, Daffodils Jonquils, Snowflakes, etc. There are a great variety which are suitable to our climate, but on the other hand there are a number which are of no service whatever, that is, unless we have a fairly cold winter. For instance such bulbs as Hyacinths, Lily of the Valley, Snowdrops, Paeony, Blue Bells, & Crocus produce best results on the Downs and the highlands of the State. For Brisbane and suburbs and Central Queensland, we would not recommend them. They will certainly grow, but will not produce satisfactory blooms. The following varieties will give more than satisfaction: Freesias, Ixias, Sparaxis, Anemones, Ranunculus Watsonias, Gladiola, Babianas, Narcissus, Alliums, Lillium Candidum, Tritonias. Until quite recently we only had a White and Yellow Freesia, but by fertilisation and cross-hybridisation, there has been introduced a variety of colour which is most beautiful. The perfume is not so good as the parent, but at the same time they are well worth growing for the variety of colour. Keep a sharp lookout for slugs. As a preventative, sprinkle tobacco dust or Wayso over your seed beds. Wayso is a mineral powder recently introduced, and from all reports it is the best cure yet placed on the market. Cinerarias and Primulas, if sown in February as advised, should be large enough for pricking out into seed pans or boxes. When they are sufficiently strong enough, pot off in small pots, and repot as they require it. Sow for succession all the old English Annuals, such as Pansies, Phlox, Stocks, etc., as mentioned in notes for the month of March. Don't forget Winter Flowering Sweet Peas; you'll find them profitable to grow, especially at this time of the year.

**Vegetable Notes.**—Sow for succession:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cabbage | Kohl Rabi | Garlic |
| Cauliflower | Celery | Eschalots |
| Lettuce | Swede Turnip | Herbs |
| Beet | Peas | Onions |
| Turnip | Leeks | Broad Beans |
| Carrot. | | |

All Winter vegetables do well planted this month. The hot days will soon be over, and crops in consequence will begin to look flourishing.

**Farm.**—Sow for succession, Rye, Tares, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Rape, Lucerne, Clover, etc. Rye and Tares or Tares and Barley make a good ration and are highly recommended. (For poor soil Rye is well adapted.)

## MAY.

**Flower Notes.**—You can sow:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pansy | Stock | Phlox |
| Dianthus | Carnation | Larkspur |
| Delphinium | Verbena | Lobelia |
| Nemophila | Calliopsis | Cosmos |
| Sweet Pea | Ranunculus | Violets |
| Anemone | Cineraria | Petunias |
| Hunnemannia | Cornflower | Gypsophila |
| Snapdragon | Sweet William | Stocks, etc. |

Strike cuttings of Roses, Carnations, Fuchsias, etc. The two latter require a sandy soil. Store in a very warm place Achimena, Caladiums, Gloxinias, etc., if they are in a fit condition to store. Most varieties of hardy shrubs, such as Spireas, Salpiglossis, Largastromea, Bouvardia, Acalypha, Hydrangea, Francisia, etc., and climbers such as Bignonia Venusta (orange), Alamanda Schottii (yellow), Wisteria Sinensis (purple), Solanum Wedlandi (lavender), Beaumontia Grandiflora (white), Rhynconspernum Jasminoides (white) can now be planted. If the sap is down and the wood be sufficiently hardened, Rose trees can be transplanted now. Choose a favourable day and plant out any young Annuals ready for transplanting, manuring the ground with some well-decayed manure or bone dust, in order to give the plants a quick start. Replace any plants that have died off, as the beds look unfinished and very untidy if allowed to remain only partly filled. Top dress old lawns with a little fertilizer—it will assist greatly to give the grass a quick start.

**Vegetable Garden.**—Transplant out into drills or beds anything that requires it—i.e., Cauliflower, Cabbage, Celery, Lettuce, Rhubarb, Beetroot, etc. Beetroot does well planted out, but care should be taken not to break off the tap root, otherwise they are liable to fork badly. Asparagus and Rhubarb roots can be planted, and should be grown in beds well manured. Sow Broad Beans, Peas, Onions, Lettuce, Kohl Rabi, Spinach, Parsnip, Beet, Carrot, Brussels Sprouts.

**Orchard.**—If you intend to plant Strawberry runners do so this month. Deciduous fruit trees that are dormant enough could be transplanted with safety. In localities where frosts are heavy, leave the citrus fruits until end of July or middle of August, as the frosts in the majority of cases destroy the young trees.

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## CALENDAR—*Continued*

**Farm.**—Continue to sow Barley, Oats, Tares, Lucerne, Clover, Trefoil, Sainfoin, Perennial Rye, etc.

### JUNE.

**Flower Notes**—All spring-flowering Bulbs need to be planted this month. Dig and store Dahlias as they ripen, but be sure to leave a foot or so of the old stem, which connects the tubers, as it is from the base of the stems the growth is produced for next season. Thin out Annuals that have been planted too thick. Continue to strike cuttings of Roses, Carnations, Fuchsias, etc. This is one of the best months to plant Rose and Fruit Trees. As a recommendation in the way of Roses, let us suggest a dozen or so dwarf varieties for you, viz.: Antoine Revoir (flesh), Maman Cochet (white), Maman Cochet (pink), Mrs. James Craig (pink), Jules Grolez (rose colour); Rhea Reid (crimson), Lady Hillington (yellow), K. A. Victoria (cream), Penelope (cream and crimson), F. Karl Druschki (pure white), Reliance (pink), La France (pink), Alexandra Hall Gray (yellow), Souv. de Theresa Levet (maroon and crimson). J. L. Mock (bright pink), Prince Camille de Rohan (maroon), Etoile de France (velvety red), Star of Queensland (dark crimson). Seed of Stocks, Sweet Peas, Pansy, Delphiniums, Mignonette, Candytuft, Phlox, Pentstemons, Dianthus, Calliopsis, etc., can still be planted. If your Bushhouse be exposed to westerly winds, protect same with bamboo blinds. Remove any creepers or covering which have a tendency to darken the house, as plants require all the sunlight they can get at this time of the year. If you have not already stored your Caladiums, Tuberous Begonias, etc., do so at once, otherwise you will probably lose them, as the cold weather may prove too much for them if allowed to remain unprotected.

**Vegetable Notes.**—Sow for Succession:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cabbage. | Spinach. | Silver Beet |
| Carrot | Radish | Leek |
| Lettuce | Mustard | Onion |
| Beet | Cress | Herbs. |

If free from frosts, plant Peas. Rhubarb and Asparagus crowns do well planted this month. Prepare ground for planting potatoes next month.

**Orchard Notes.**—Plant Plums, Peaches, Apples, Pears, Nectarines, Apricots, Figs, Guavas, Persimmons, Oranges, Lemons and Mandarins should not be planted now, unless free from heavy frosts. They are better planted during September. Tropical fruits, such as Mangoes, Paw-paw, etc., are best planted after all danger of frost is over, say during the months of September, October, and November. All young trees should be carefully pruned before planting, both at the branches and roots.

**Farm.**—Dig and store Sweet Potatoes, Pea Nuts, Ginger, Artichokes, etc. Continue to sow Oats, Barley, Rye, Lucerne, Vetches, and prepare ground for planting Seed Maize and Potatoes.

### JULY.

**Flower Notes.**—All the varieties of Annuals recommended during the previous months can still be sown. Towards end of month, make small sowings of Nasturtiums, Zinnias, Balsams, Cosmos, Cockscomb, Portulacca, Sunflower, etc. Cuttings of most hardy shrubs strike well if put it now. Select a warm situation, and success is almost assured. Do not make cuttings too long. Layer Carnations—they do well at this time of the year. Plant Gladiola, Lillum, and Tube-rose Bulbs.

**Vegetable Notes.**—Make small sowings of vegetables for succession, such as Carrot, Lettuce, Beet, Radish, Turnip, etc. Continue to plant Rhubarb and Asparagus crowns. Be sure to dig the ground deeply. If free from frosts, plant Potatoes, Maize, etc. In high sheltered localities, make small sowings of Cucumbers, Marrows, Water and Rock Melons, Pumpkins, Tomatoes, etc.

**Orchard.**—Continue to plant all kinds of Fruit Trees, tropical fruits excepted. Citrus fruit, if all danger of frost is over, can be planted. To prevent trees from being frost bitten, cover each tree up with dry grass or hay, in the same form as a bottle is protected from breaking—i.e., from top to bottom. Remove grass when frost is over, and the plant will immediately begin to shoot. Grape vines do well if planted now. General pruning, thinning out, etc., should be completed this month—i.e., if such advice is applicable to the district.

**Farm.**—Plant Potatoes Artichokes, Ginger, Maize, etc. if free from frosts. Sow Mangels, Sugar Beet, Swedes, Field Carrot, Rape, Lucerne, Clover, Rye, Barley, Oats, Tares, etc.

### Flower Garden Notes for August.

You can sow:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. Peas (Summer) | Lobelias | Salvias |
| Candytuft | Nemesia | Celosia |
| Larkspurs | Picotte | Asters |
| Gaillardias | Phacelia | Virginian Stock |
| Lupins | Phlox | Eschscholotzia |
| Petunias | Pentstemons | Centurias |
| Leptosyne | Poppies | Shasta Daisies |
| Calliopsis | Carnations | Cornflowers |
| Acroliniums | Antirrhinum | Nigella (Devil in the Bush) |
| English Daisy | Cockscomb | |
| Sunflowers | Zinnias | Love in the Mist |
| Nicotiana | Salpiglossis | Rhodanthe |
| Clianthus | Helichrysum | Gypsophilla |
| Amaranths | Hunnemanias | Verbenas |
| Marguerites. | Browallia | Heliotrope |
| Cosmos | Sweet Alyssum | Mimulus (Monkey Mush) |
| Dianthus | Swan River Daisies | |
| Chinese Pinks | | African Mangolds |
| Nemophilla | Schizanthus | Portulacca |
| Linaria | Ipomopis | Balsams |
| Linum (Scarlet & Blue Flax) | Nasturtiums | |
| | Scabiosa | |

The first thought this month for enthusiasts is for asters. Some people do well with these beautiful flowers, and others do not. The whole secret is to keep them moving the moment they are above the ground. They need rich, well-worked soil, and must be kept moist. They are very subject to aphis and green fly, and you will find an occasional spraying with kerosene emulsion very necessary. The best and showiest asters are the branching varieties—You can get asters in separate colours—white, purple, blue, lavender, rose, pink, carmine.

Zinnias are also amongst the favourites of the month, and are not confined to one sort. You can get the Giant Zinnias, the Zebra Zinnias, the Curled varieties, Pom-Poms, and ordinary double. All are good, though our personal preference is for the giant. The giants can be had in white, pink, yellow, and scarlet, but the other varieties in mixed packets only.

(Balsams)—For quality we recommend the Camellia and Rose flowered, both are choice.

Balsams get better every year. They are no good for cutting, but they make a great show in a garden.

Talking of making a great show brings our minds to the celosias. What gaiety they add to a garden! Surely nothing is more gorgeous than a big clump of Celosia Thompsonii Magnifica? If you desire color in your garden sow a packet of Celosias. To grow them successfully they require to be planted in a rich manured soil, and when well established keep them well watered. The true cockscomb is a dwarf specie—Celosia, Nana Empress, or Glasgow Prize.

The Amaranthus are not noted for their flowers, but they make such a picture with their variegated foliage that they are better than many flowering plants for giving colours to a garden. Amaranths Tricolour Splendes is the gayest of them all. Amaranths Salicifolius is beautiful, too; it has a weeping habit and is very graceful.

Gaillardias will help to brighten up a garden that doesn't get much water nor much attention. They are hardy things.

The Rhodanthe is the immortelle of the florist, but you'll find it very useful to supply white or pink flowers to the house when the flowers are scarce.

Salpiglossis will grow under more or less dry conditions, and should suit some of our western friends. They can be had in many colours, and are well worth a trial.

If you have grown cosmos for any number of years, your garden will no doubt be full of self-sown seedlings at the present time. Root 'em out. They deteriorate each season, and lose all their vigour. Get new seed, and you'll be pleased with the results: the mammoth is the best.

It is wonderful how the sweet peas bloom when they are properly fed. They should get a soaking once a week with liquid manure; and if you can't get liquid manures, give them a dressing of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia—just a light dressing.

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CALENDAR—*Continued*

The strain of winter flowering Sweet Peas that we offer are the very best procurable. Our Mr. Petersen paid particular attentic to this branch of the business last season, and when they were flowering had all inferior varieties rooted out. For seed purposes some fifteen hundred yards were planted, and the result of his labours and close observation enable us to offer varieties much superior in quality form, and colour, than any other house in the State. The "Telemly," "Yarrawa," and "Concord Hybrids" are the finest yet introduced. See that you procure a packet of each, they will more than please you.

It is too early for dahlias, and also for chrysanthemums, but it will be as well for you to prepare soil for next month's planting-out. See special lists pages —

The fuschias may be old-fashioned, but they are as beautiful as ever—more beautiful than ever. They do well in both beds and pots. Just you try Phenomenal (purple), Jubilee (blue), Molesworth (white), Mrs. E. G. Hill (white), Beauty of Exeter (red-purple), Mrs. Marshall (pink), Avalanche (purple), and see results.

If you wish to strike cuttings of your roses, do it this month, or you will be too late. Remember! three eyes in the ground and two out; and lay the cutting in the ground at an angle of 45 degrees.

**Vegetable Notes for August.**

You can sow:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cucumbers | Marrows | French Beans |
| Squashes | Tomatoes | Butter Beans |
| Pumpkins | Melons | Snake Beans |
| Spinach | Kohl-rabi | Beet |
| Silver Beet | Cabbages | Parsnips |
| Carrots | Rhubarb | Eschalots |
| Artichokes | Capsicums | Peas |
| Radish | Cape Gooseberries | Leeks |
| Lettuce | Sweet Corn | Spring Onions |
| Lima Beans | Egg Plants | Rosellas |
| Asparagus | Madagascar Beans | |

The last item on tnis list is sweet corn. There is not much sale for this, but you'll find your family will develop a liking for it if you but let them try it once.

Another vegetable that the average family sees but little of is the artichoke, and yet it is easy to grow. It is not particular as to soil. Plant the tubers about a foot apart in rows and a yard apart between the rows.

Many are the varieties of water-melons, but the best are Keckley's Sweet Sweetheart, Kobb's Gem, Cuban Queen, Alabama Sweet. In the way of rock-melons, the advice is to stick to Hackensack, Rockyford, Champion Market, Bayview, Melrose, Fordhook, Famous.

You can start with the spring crop of French beans this month. Don't put in too much seed; rather decide to have a succession every fortnight.

The Canadian Wonder, Kentucky Wonder, and Epicure are among the best. The two latter are climbing varieties and well worth staking, a sixpenny packet will keep your home going for some time.

Peas will do well if planted now. The "Yorkshire Hero" perhaps is the hardiest and most profitable of all the varieties. The pods are not large, but still it is prolific. The Daisy and Stratagem are large producers, and are hard to beat. In the way of tall growing varieties the "Alderman," "Telephone," and "Duke of Albany," are perhaps the best. The first-named is our choice.

If you haven't made the early sowing of tomatoes, do so at once, and you'll have tomatoes just when you are beginning to feel the need of them. Chalk's Early Jewel or Trucker's Favourite will suit you.

Get in another sowing of English potatoes.

It is time, too, to make a sowing of lettuces. Summer meals are not right without salads, and lettuce can be grown just for the trouble of watering them, which is little.

At the end of the above list are rosellas. You'll want them for making jelly for next year's breakfast toast. Rosella jelly is a fine variant for marmalade.

And Cape gooseberries are worth planting, even if only to make the good pies.

**Farm Notes for August.**

In the coastal districts you can sow the following:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mangolds. | Field Peas | Japanese Millet |
| Timothy. | Cow Peas | Siberian Millet |
| Cocksfoot | Pumpkins | Sorghum |
| Rye Grass | Maize | Kaffir Corn |
| Rhodes Grass | Potatoes | Imphee |
| Paspalum | Carrots (Field) | Couch Grass |
| Clover | Turnips (Field) | Artichokes |
| Lucerne | Cabbage (Field.) | |
| Rape | Panicum | |

Every month has its main consideration. This month it is maize. What have you done to get the finest seed procurable? That should be your aim—the finest procurable. The text-book is no good. You must have the best. The few extra shillings you spend on a bushel are neither here nor there. Take counsel with the most successful grower in your district, and use the variety that he uses, whether it be Hickory King, Early, Leaming, Ninety Day, Horsetooth, or what not. They are all good, but there'll be one of them that will suit your district better than the others. If you have no successful grower near you, plant three or four of the varieties, and then you'll have the information next year. Properly sown, 10 to 14lb. seed is sufficient for one acre.

This is pretty well the last month for Mangolds, though in cool districts you'll be able to sow up to September.

Generally speaking the rains are about over, except for an occasional thunderstorm or two. Possibly you may need to put down a new pasture, or improving one already laid. For these, Couch Grass, Rhodes Grass, Kentucky Blue, Paspalum, Cocksfoot, Perennial Rye, and Clovers are the staples. Though Couch and Kentucky Blue have undoubtedly a much higher value than Paspalum or Rhodes grass, it is first necessary to consider the value rather than the growth, and this should be your first consideration. The sowing of Lucerne can still be continued; but it is first essential that the ground should have been thoroughly ploughed and harrowed clean of weeds, otherwise the crop may prove a failure, as the weed would probably grow up faster than he Lucerne and choke it.

This is pretty well the last month for lucerne. If you leave it later the weeds will choke it.

Clovers, too, will "grow like fun" now if soil conditions are right. They need similar soil to lucerne—well drained and sweet. If your land is acid, you need to treat it with ground limestone.

The millets deserve your attention from a fodder point of view. For green fodder and ensilage the Japanese and Siberian are the best. In European countries the millets are used for hay-making, and make a good hay, but they are rarely so used here, except the variety we call panicum.

This also applies to the sorghums, and authority says that hay made from the sweet sorghums is superior to corn forage for horses. But, of course, that is well-cured hay.

Artichokes want more attention from pig-feeders. They can be harvested in the same manner as potatoes or the pigs may be turned out into the paddock to root out the tubers themselves. About one hundredweight of tubers will plant an acre, and if the soil is good you should get five or six tons. We have seen reports of from eight to twelve tons to the acre, but probably that is much above the average. Pigs would little gain on artichokes alone, but combined with grain, say in a proportion of five of artichokes to one of grain, they put on weight splendidly. Horses thrive on artichokes, and eat them greedily.

This is a good month to sow cow peas. As a fodder for all grazing animals they stand high. They yield a large amount of forage which is rich in protein. They are useful in any stage—green, hay, chaff, or ensilage—and your land is better after taken off than before they were sown.

Field cabbages are considered by some to be superior to swedes for milk production, and they have the advantage that they do not taint the milk. On rich ground they give as good returns of palatable forage as do root crops.

Now for seed potatoes. The best varieties are: Brownell's Beauty, Up-to-date, Manhattan, Early Vermont Beauty, of Hebron, Tasmanian Circular Heads, Excelsior Blue, Victorian Blue, Guyra Blue, Early Carmen, Satisfaction, and Northern Beauty.

SEEDSMEN, NURSERYMEN, **H. A. PETERSEN LTD.** George Street, Brisbane. — ART — FLORISTS.

CALENDAR—Continued.

Three to four hundredweight will plant an acre. Probably less will do; if you plant one set only They can be cut at this time of the year and are all the better for it.

Pumpkins, both cattle and table, can be planted now. For general cattle feed we recommend Large Mammoth, Big Tom, and Gramma; of course any variety is suitable for feed, but for quality and quantity the abovementioned will be found the best.

For table or market garden use, we suggest Crown, Ironbark, Large and Small Button, Japanese, and Silver Nugget. The latter is a very fine pumpkin, but, unfortunately, is apt to throw back badly. We mention this so that our clients will not be disappointed, if by chance they get more varieties in a packet. We make a special point to send out everything as true as it is possible to do.

Silver Beet and Rape as green feed for sheep or pigs are invaluable. Five pounds of the former and ten pounds of the latter will plant an acre.

**SEPTEMBER.**

**Flower Garden.**—Shrubs of almost every description will do well if planted now. Salvias and Bouvardias make a beautiful show, so do Pentstemons, and Perennial Phlox. Plant shade trees such as the Campher Laurel, Weeping Fig, Pepper Tree, Jacaranda, Poinciana, Cape and Moreton Bay Chestnut, Flindersia, Tulipwood, etc. Plant out Palms, etc. Tuberose Bulbs, Dahlias and Chrysanthemums can be planted with safety. Make general sowing of Asters, Zinnias, Balsams, Coxcomb, Marigold, Celosia, Amaranthus, Portulacca, Phlox, Gaillardias, Salvias, Sunflower, Petunia, etc.

**Kitchen Garden.**—Make a general sowing of Lettuce, Peas, Cucumbers, Pumpkins, Melons, Capsicums, Parsuip, Marrow, French, Lima, Butter, Madagascar and Snake Beans, Cookra, Cape Gooseberry, Rosella, Tomato, Okra, Salsify, Sweet and Pop Corn, etc., Cucumbers, Marrows, Melons, etc., are generally planted in hills, each hill containing 5 to 7 seeds, and after they are well advanced thin out, leaving two or three of the strongest remain. To secure a good crop, nip off the points of shoots when flowering. By this method fruit will be set more readily, the crop thus being more assured. Spray with Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green to keep down the ladybird-like beetle.

**Orchard.**—Continue to plant all tropical and semi-tropical trees as recommended last month. Grape vines require attention just now. Caterpillars and ladybird-like beetles soon play havoc with the young shoots. They should be sprayed occasionally with Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green for protection. Tie up the young tender shoots, as they are easily broken off. Keep down all weeds by the constant use of plough and scarifier. Sow Cow Peas between the rows for green manure, and plough in when seeding.

**Farm.**—Plant Maize, Sorghum, Panicum, Saltbush, Paspalum, Rhodes Grass, Teosinte, Imphee, Amber Cane, Cotton, Sweet Potatoes, Artichokes, Ginger, Yams, Indian Cane, etc.

**Flower Notes for October.**

You can sow asters, zinnias, balsams, coxcomb, amaranthus, gaillardias, calliopsis, cosmos, sunflower, marigold, sweet peas, chrysanthemums, salpiglossis, convolvulus, dahlias, dianthus. From the above list one should be able to make a selection of their requirements this month. Perhaps the most hardy and most serviceable are asters, zinnias, calliopsis, gaillardias, sweet peas, dianthus, chrysanthemums, portulacca, and marigold. There is not a great deal of trouble required to grow these successfully. The first essential is to sow seed in well-prepared seed beds or seed boxes, and as soon as large enough transplant where to remain. The soil should be well manured and kept nicely cultivated during the growth of the young plants. If this is done their progress will be rapid, and you will have an excellent show during the hottest months of the year. This is a good month for planting chrysanthemums. If you have any old clumps growing, we suggest to divide and take the strongest suckers and transplant into a new rich bed, preferably of heavy soil.

In the way of pot culture we would suggest to try gloxonias, St. Paulias, tuberous begonias, streptocarpus, and gesneria. All of these are somewhat difficult to germinate, and in that respect we suggest to sow in seed pots or seed pans, and when sufficiently large enough, prick out and re-pot off at your opportunity. Portulacca is a beautiful flowering plant which thrives well in the sunniest part of your garden. It is easily propagated, and once thoroughly established, given a liberal supply of water and manure, the results will more than please you. Amaranths and celosias, too, are very gorgeous plants, and easily grown. Their gorgeous colours are very striking, and they will thrive in almost any part of the garden, so long as they get plenty of moisture and sunlight. Asters and zinnias are two popular annuals, and one should not be without them during the summer months. We recommend Branching Aster and Giant Zinnia. A 6d. packet of each will give a gorgeous show.

We have a good selection which we can supply at 7/6 per dozen post free. Dahlia Bulbs, if not already started, need attention now. Personally, we do not believe in starting them too early. Our experience in the past has been that the early blooms are poor, and of weak constitution. We have obtained the best results by starting in November and December as there is not the same tendency of running up to a great length as is the case if planting early in the season, and further, the plants are much sturdier and blooms much better in quality. See special list, pages —

This is a good month to plant dahlias. The cactus variety are our fancy, and we say candidly they are the most graceful of the whole family. The colours are many. They require heavy soil, well drained and well manured to grow successfully.

This is a good month to re-pot ferns, palms, begonias, &c. It is also time to start caladiums, achimenes, tuberous begonias, gesneria, and gloxinia bulbs.

**Vegetable Notes for October.**

You can sow cucumber, marrows, squashes, pumpkins, tomatoes, melons, spinach, silver beet, kohl-rabi, cabbage, rhubarb, artichokes, eschalots, peas, asparagus, Guada beans, radish, lettuce, lima beans, French beans, butter beans, Madagascar beans, capsicum, Cape gooseberry, egg plant, tree tomato, beet, parsnip, leeks, spring onions, and sweet corn. The Guada bean that we have heard so much about grows like the marrow somewhat, except that it grows on a trellis or fence. It produces bean pods a yard long, and as large in diameter as a cucumber. For cooking, the whole is cut up just as you would cut up an ordinary French bean.

You will want to make another sowing of cabbage for summer use. The best sorts just now are Surehead and St. John's Day.

Lima beans (both dwarf and climbers) are good growers in dry weather. They are shelled in the same manner as peas, and are delicious when served with butter, pepper, and salt and white sauce. Madagascar beans are used in the same way, and the dried beans can be bottled and used in the same manner as haricot beans. The Dolichos, or Poor Man's bean is also a creeper that lasts from year to year. The bean is gathered young, and used in the same way as the French bean. It is too late for broad beans.

It is no use trying to grow lettuce unless you are prepared to give them a daily watering. They'll run to seed directly they get a check; and it is not the seed of the lettuce that one eats.

Mustard and cress and spring onions are also salad requisites and they can go in now. Cape gooseberries and rosellas can still be sown.

Squashes—custard and Hubbard, also Marrows can be sown to advantage. Both Squashes and Pumpkins are liable to be attacked by the Lady Bird-like Beetle. These destructive little beggars are hard to combat with, so we recommend to be ready with the spray pumps, and arsenate of lead or Paris green when the rain comes; we'll get the little friends, so be prepared for their black and red swarms.

Pumpkins come under the same heading, too. For general purposes the best varieties are Crown and Button. Of course there are many others; but these will suit you.

SEEDSMEN, NURSERYMEN, **H. A. PETERSEN LTD.** George Street, Brisbane. — ART — FLORISTS.

CALENDAR—Continued.

Have you ever tried the Yokohama squash. There has always been a difficulty in getting the seed, so it has not been in common use. It is well worth growing. It is one of the driest pumpkins we have seen, and nice, sweet flavour—quite different from the Gramma or pie pumpkin.

The egg plant is a grand vegetable—easy to grow and good to eat, the New York purple is the best.

### Farm Notes for October.

You can sow maize, teosinthe, amber cane, ginger, Johnson grass, timothy, cow peas, panicum, Japanese millet, Siberian millet, sorghums of all kinds, &c.

There is a tendency amongst farmers to let their land lie unploughed until the rain comes; surely this is a mistake. What little moisture there is in the soil is drawn out by the sun, and the quality of the soil is ruined. Why not plough now and harrow into a fine tilth? Then when the rain comes not a drop is lost, and the work of re-ploughing for the crop is easy and profitable. As well as advising you to get your land ready, we want to advise you to get seed ready too. Do not wait until rain comes. Order it now. Then you will have everything on hand for work as soon as work is possible. This is a good month to sow Rhodes, paspalum, and couch grass. When buying seed, buy the best quality; do not let price be a consideration. Cheap seed is dear at any price. It is wise to pay a medium price and obtain a good article.

Seed maize, such as Early Leaming, Hickory King, Golden King, Yellow Dent, and Horsetooth, should be in big demand this month. Ten to 14lbs. will be sufficient to plant an acre if sown in drills.

In the way of green feed we recommend Siberian millet. This, if favoured with suitable weather, will give three or four crops before the following winter. It can be used in the green stage as ensilage, and can be fed off to advantage. Have you tried artichokes? They are splendid feed for pigs and cattle, and for the former they are hard to beat. Try a small patch; cost is only a trifle.

Sweet potato cuttings, if available, should be put in now. Give them one good watering after planting, and they will soon take root.

If your fruit trees are affected with any diseases whatsoever, we recommend to spray. Kerosene emulsion is a good remedy; and our recommendation is to dissolve ½lb. soft soap in ½ gallon of boiling water and add ½ pint kerosene. Stir thoroughly until emulsion is formed, and then add cold water up to 5 gallons. This emulsion you will find useful for all classes of fruit trees, whether they be citrus or stone fruit. Mangoes if covered with mussel or red scale we recommend to spray with a solution of one lb. of washing soda to one gallon of water. The effect will be surprising.

If you handle poultry at all, why not grow sunflowers? They are heavy croppers, and when seed is crushed, nothing is better for fattening purposes. The large Russian variety is the best.

### Flower Notes for November.

You can sow as suggested in October. Our advice is to keep up a repetition of sowings, such as asters, zinnias, marigolds, balsams, &c. If you do this you will have a continuous show of blooms in your garden throughout the summer months. Have you ever tried bouvardias? They are a beautiful flowering shrub which grow to a height of about 4 to 5 feet. Give them very rich sandy soil, somewhere where they will not get too much heat from the rays of the sun, and the result will be more than satisfactory. Hydrangea is an excellent shrub for certain situations; if given a liberal supply of water, they could thrive to perfection. When showing bloom, a little liquid manure about twice a week would be very beneficial.

If you wish to add to your shrubberies, we suggest such shrubs as Francisca. This is a beautiful flowering plant which grows to the height of about 6 to 8 feet, producing blooms of a pale lavender colour, sweetly scented. Then there is the Murraya, sometimes called Mock Orange, a tree evergreen which grows to the height of about 10 feet and produces white blooms in clusters, sweetly perfumed. The Lasiandra is a beautiful purple flower, easily grown. Alamanda Hendersoni is a compact growing shrub, producing flowers of deep yellow colour.

If you wish to grow something as a dividing hedge, we can recommend the Acalypha; they are a big variety, and if planted and blended accordingly, the result would be very striking.

If you have a piece of ground that you have no time to cultivate, throw in a packet of cosmos, gallardias, marigolds, or calliopsis; they are very hardy, and will soon give you an excellent show. If you are fond of coleus, plant them this month; they are easily grown from seed or cuttings. If you have a bank that wants covering up, sow with nasturtiums.

### Vegetable Notes for November.

We recommend to sow same as recommended for October. Notes, as referred to in October, are practically applicable for this month. Perhaps it would be wise to make a small sowing of tomatoes, lettuce, and other salads that would be useful in the hot summer months. Don't overlook watercress; it is easily grown, and very palatable. If you would like a few green peas for Christmas dinner, make sowings of American Wonder, Little Gem, or William Hurst; these are small podders, but at the same time they are prolific. Have you ever tried Madagascar and lima beans? They are shelled before cooking in the same way as peas, and if served up with pepper and salt and white sauce, they make a delicious vegetable. In the way of French beans we recommend Kentucky Wonder and Epicure; both are climbers, but well worth staking—they are most prolific. In the way of Dwarfs, stick to Canadian Wonder, Burpee's Green Stringless, or Perfection Wax; the latter is a butter bean, and very delicious. Make small sowings of rosella, Cape gooseberry, tree tomato, passion fruit, and granadilla, all of which are useful for home culture.

### Farm Notes for November.

We suggest to look over the list for October, all of which can still be sown to advantage. Have you ever tried teosinthe as a green feed? It is excellent. Clients of ours whom we have sold the seed to in recent years have expressed themselves more than delighted with their venture. We recommend readers to try a small patch. It is planted in the same way as corn, in drills, and if favoured with good weather, the rapidity of growth will be astonishing. The seed is somewhat hard to germinate, so we recommend to plant it fairly thick. Don't sow it broadcast, as after it is once cut it stools out considerably.

All classes of millets can be sown now. Panicum makes the best hay, and is the quickest grower. Given a good season, you can cut panicum at 6 or 7 weeks, probably earlier. Kaffir corn is a splendid feed for horses, and the grain is a splendid feed for poultry. Why not try a small patch? it will pay you.

All varieties of maize will do well if sown now. For sowing broadcast or in drills for green feed or ensilage we recommend Hickory King, Victorian 90 Day, White Mitchell Mammoth. The former is most productive. For grain purposes we recommend Early Leaming, Golden Superb, Yellow Dent, Ladies Finger, Golden King, and Horsetooth.

Probably rains and warm days will bring up a crop of weeds. Weeds are mere incidents in good farming; they are stayers in poor farming. It is not a case of the good farmer spends more time in killing weeds, but because he tills better and manages his land more skilfully. It is generally in neglected areas that weeds are most prevalent. Harrow the land frequently where it is fallow or is waiting for a crop. Harrow, if possible, after seeding and before the plants are high enough to be broken by the implement. Corn, sorghums, millets, &c., can be harrowed after they are several inches high. If you want to keep down weeds in the orchard, we recommend to sow between the trees with cow peas; you will find them a wonderful invigorator to the soil, and, further, the ground will be perfectly clean when the crop is removed.

SEEDSMEN, NURSERYMEN, **H. A. PETERSEN LTD.** George Street, Brisbane. — ART — FLORISTS.

CALENDAR—Continued.

**Flower Notes for December.**

You can sow on the coast:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Gaillardias** | Dianthus | Salvias |
| **Petunia** | Chinese Pinks | Rudbeckia |
| **Leptosyne** | Pentstemons | Celosia |
| **Calliopsis** | Phlox | Portulacca |
| **Acrolinium** | Carnations | Balsams |
| **Sunflowers** | Marguerites | Asters |
| **Nicotianas** | Antirrhinum | Shasta Daisies |
| **Clianthus (Sturt's)** | Zinnias | Rodanthe |
| **Desert Peas** | Cockscomb | Heliotrope |
| **Amaranths** | Salpiglossis | African Marigolds |
| **Cosmos** | Hunnemanias | |
| **Helichrysum** | Nasturtiums | |

In the colder parts of the State:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pansies | Cinerarias | Winter-flowering |
| Primulas | Canterbury Bells | Sweet Peas |
| Primroses | Aquilegias | |
| Cowslips | Brompton Stock | |

Most gardeners here have planted out their dahlia bulbs—have you? They'll need a bit of attention if dry weather prevails. By the way, before you plant drive a good long strong stake in so that you will not have to disturb the roots afterwards. This is necessary for tying plants up as they make progress.

These remarks also apply to chrysanthemums, the only difference being in the length of the stake needed.

Both of these perennials need regular and good cultivation, plenty of rotted manure, and an ample supply of water.

Asters and zinnias should be looking well now—most of them just ready to burst into bloom. Give them a touch up with some liquid manure or some fertiliser. The flower garden that has not the water laid on to it will give employment to a pair of strong arms for twenty minutes each evening with cans and buckets.

Doubtless Downs sweet pea lovers will be getting their gardens ready to receive the early seed in the beginning of the year.

For making a show (and how many of us love to do that?) use coleus, salvia, amaranthus and selorias.

Most of the caladium bulbs are well above the ground now; many of them in full leaf. Keep them growing. Never let them get pot-bound or dry. If you have a few to spare, set them out in the rockery, and see how they'll colour the corner for you. Moreover, in a rockery they'll make bulbs for you—enough to fill another rockery next year.

Make a sowing of primulus, cinerarias, primroses, and cowslips on the highlands at the end of the month. Sow them in seed-pans or pots, and see that the soil is free from weed seeds.

Keep good mulches round any young shrubs you may have planted; they will need plenty of water too.

Take up all the ragged-looking watsonias and gladiola bulbs you have. It will do them no harm now, and it will certainly improve the appearance of things.

If you find that plants in the bush-house are not looking too well, perhaps it is that the brush on the roof is getting thin. Put a little more May-bush or ti-tree on, and it will soon thin out by the winter time.

If you keep a tin full of water in which some old iron—horseshoes, nails, &c.—has been thrown, you'll find such water keep the colour in your blue and pink hydrangeas. The white ones are best kept white by being watered with lime water.

It's the right season of the year to put out new creepers, and as they are usually few in number, you should be able to keep them watered.

What about a Solanum Wendlandi, that lovely lavender clustered few flowerer. It's a remarkably quick grower. Or a Beaumontia Grandiflora, the bell-shaped white beauty? Then there's the Bauhinia Scandens, one of the rarest yet one of the loveliest creepers we have seen. Mina Lobata—that dainty little red and yellow thing that flowers so freely all through the warm weather. It is only an annual, but it is worth a corner. For a bush-house creeper—something to beautify a post—what's better than the Gloriosa Superba? It has a golden orange flower with twisted petals.

Ferns if properly attended to should be looking well just now, and they can be kept so with a little fertiliser. Try fern plantolds; they are a splendid fertiliser, or Canary Guano, you will find both O.K.

What about nasturtiums? Glorious colourings, good salad green, good pickles.

How well the old geraniums stand the hot days. Give them an occasional can full of water, and they will flower pretty freely.

**Vegetable Notes for December.**

Throughout the State you can sow:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cucumbers | Cabbages | Butter Beans |
| Marrows | Eschalots | Capsicums |
| Squashes | Peas | Cape Gooseberries |
| Pumpkins | Guada Beans | Egg Plants |
| Tomatoes | Radish | Tree Tomatoes |
| Melons | Lettuce | Beet |
| Spinach | Lima Beans | Spring Onions |
| Silver Beet. | French Beans | Sweet Corn |
| Kohl-rabi | Madagascar Beans | |

Cucumbers; and where the womenfolk understand their cooking there is no better vegetable. They need a little attention in the way of water until they get through the early stage and they can look after themselves.

Tomatoes need plenty of water and a good rich soil. If you want to give them best conditions, mulch the plants with whatever dead leaves, straw, or rotten manure that you have.

Seed should be sown now for the winter crop.

Make sure that the number of pumpkin vines that you have is sufficient to carry you through. You do need plenty of pumpkins, though Ironbark is the best, the Crown is a good one.

Sow a packet of Cape gooseberries. When pie time comes the cook will be glad of a few bushes to supply a variation of diet.

There is still time to put in sweet potato cuttings, though, of course, it can't be done in dry weather. There needs to be enough moisture in the soil to help them to strike.

This month will see the enthusiasts getting ready the celery beds—why not join in? It's easy enough to grow.

**Farm Notes for December.**

All through the State you can plant:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maize | Rhodes Grass | Siberian Millet |
| Teosinthe | Paspalum | Sorghum |
| Amber Cane | Cow Peas | Kaffir Corn |
| Sweet Potatoes | Mauritius Beans | Imphee |
| Indian Cane | Pumpkins | Saltbush |
| Johnson Grass | Panicum | |
| Timothy | Japanese Millet | |

This month is generally the worst month of the whole year, but we recommend to be alert and have a little of the above seed on hand to plant after a thunderstorm or shower of rain. In the northern parts of the State potato-planting will begin this month. In the southern parts planting does not generally take place until January, but it wont be a bad idea to get the ground ready now. Generally speaking all this time of the year seed potatoes are very scarce, and it would be wise to have supplies ready at hand. If you expect to get a crop of sweet potatoes you will need to plant cuttings this month. But it is not a bit of use planting unless the soil is moist and in real good condition.

Again we should like to put in a word for the cow peas. Though a difficult plant to cure in hay, it yields from two to three tons of very nutritious hay per acre. When used in place of bran it will reduce the cost of feeding fully 25 per cent. For fattening bullocks it is nearly as good as lucerne—this either green or as hay. To make the vine into hay we would suggest wilting the crop, placing it in small cocks and covering with hay caps, to remain until cured.

In the way of green feed we recommend to plant panicum, imphee, sorghum, Japanese millet, and Siberian millet, the latter particularly; these are good stand-bys, and should not be overlooked. Have a little seed handy, and whip in after a thunderstorm. Sheep and cattle thrive on it marvellously. There is a very large and varied variety these days and some are beautiful too.

Keep the hoe going, and prepare for sowing the hardy annuals next month.

# FODDER, GREEN FEED, MAIZE, &c.

WE make a special feature of this Department and all seeds catalogued can be relied upon to produce excellent results. They are specially selected and tested carefully by us as a good seed is a commanding feature of our business, and in order to guard against a possibility of disappointment in this respect, we ascertain by a perfect system of testing, the percentage of growths in the open ground, and only those samples giving satisfactory evidence of vitality are sent out.

We are large growers of every variety of seed which can be successfully raised in Australia and which we can produce from the very purest strains only

## WHITE MUSTARD.

**Price on Application.**
**Special Quotations for cwt. lots.**

Mustard is sometimes grown as an auxiliary forage crop. It is apt to prove too laxative when fed alone, and should therefore be given with caution, especially to animals that have been accustomed to dry food. **We recommend the use of it with Dwarf Essex Rape,** at the rate of 1oz. of Mustard Seed to 1lb. of Rape—the two combined forming a most excellent fodder. As a green manure, Mustard can be used with great benefit to land that is devoid of humus.

## THOUSAND-HEADED KALE.

**Special Price for large lots.**

A valuable fodder plant for stock of every kind, yielding immense quantities of green food; grows four to five feet high, and can be fed down two and sometimes three times during the season. Does not impoverish the land to any great extent, and does not cause lambs or sheep to scour or blow.

**Culture.**—Sow in April, May, and June in seed beds of poor soil, when plants are large enough; or sow broadcast, say 5 to 6 lbs. per acre. One pound of seed will give plants for one acre, if raised in a seed bed and planted out—or sow in drills 2 to 3 lbs. per acre, thinning where required. Land must be strong, rich, and well worked, and horse, cow, or pig manure can be used in large quantities. Bone dust at the rate of 3 to 4 cwt. per acre will not be a too liberal dressing where farmyard manures are not available.

## GENUINE DWARF ESSEX BROAD-LEAVED SOWING RAPE.

**Special Prices for large lots.**
**Our Stock is imported and of first quality.**

**Rape as a Green Crop.**—For fattening sheep and lambs. Rape is one of the best rotation crops for the Australian farmer, and can be grown on any soil suitable for root crops. As an autumn crop for sheep it is excellent, and in Australia it might be made a winter crop in all the coastal districts. Rape is of the same botanical order as the Turnip. The leaves in their early stages resemble those of the Swede Turnip; but as they advance a tall, branching foliage-covered stem forms, which at once distinguishes it from the turnip. Where sheep or lambs are fattened for market, Rape will be found to be of great assistance, and there is no better green crop for putting value on stock. It is very nutritious, much relished by sheep, yields enormously, and cannot be too highly recommended. Land should be prepared for Rape by ploughing well during the winter, and exposing it to the action of the atmosphere; the land should then be cross-ploughed, harrowed, and worked to a fine surface by January or February. When sown broadcast, from 5 to 7 lbs. is used per acre. Rape can also be grown for green manure, and ploughed under as soon as the plants have made a strong growth and become well rooted. For sheep, the seed should be drilled the same as for Turnips; sow 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, and when the seed comes too thickly, thin the young plants like Turnips, and cultivate the crop in a similar manner. Sheep must not be turned in until the crop is full grown.

## BUCKWHEAT.

**JAPANESE.**

**Culture.**—A splendid quick-growing fodder plant, which can be sown in succession from the end of September to March, and will produce a heavy crop in a few weeks, provided the weather is favourable; it will be killed by frost, however. It is also grown for green manure, to be ploughed in, which greatly increases the fertility of the soil. Bees are very much attracted to the flowers of the Buckwheat, which are highly honey-producing. Poultry are also very fond of the seed, and the straw, after threshing, is valuable for pig food. Prefers alluvial soil, but will succeed on any average land, well drained and well worked; sow the seed, and then lightly roll the surface. Sow ¾ bushel broadcast, and ½ bushel in drills, per acre. broadcast, at the rate of about 7lbs. per acre. Sow from October to January.

## CATTLE CABBAGE.

**CHAMPION DRUMHEAD.**

**Culture.**—Sow in April in seed beds of poor soil to furnish plants for transplanting into the field in June and July. One pound of seed will give plants for one acre. Land must be strong, rich and well worked; and horse, cow. or pig manure can be used in large quantities.

## SHEEP BURNET.

**Special Price for large lots.**

**Culture.**—This valuable forage plant is a perennial, and is specially adapted for poor, arid soils which would not grow Lucerne. It produces most nutritious feed for sheep and cattle. It has a long tap root, which penetrates so deeply into the soil that it is enabled to resist the most severe droughts. Sow in March and April broadcast at the rate of 30 to 40lbs. per acre.

**OUR FARM SEEDS ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED, MACHINE CLEANED, and FREE FROM NOXIOUS WEEDS.**

## SORGHUMS AND MILLETS FOR GREEN FODDER.

Most useful forage plants, producing enormous crops on any well-worked average soil, during the hottest months, and on rich alluvial land yield enormous crops.

Can either be cut green for fodder or ensilage, or ripened and cut into chaff.

**Early Amber Cane.**—Very early.

**Sorghum Saccharatum** .(black seed).—Branching habit, excellent, favourite.

**Planter's Friend** (brown seed).—Wonderfully productive.

**Kaffir Corn** (Sorghum Tartaricum).—White and red seeded, grown principally for fowl feed.

**Hungarian Millet.**—Excellent for green fodder and hay. 3 feet to 6 feet only. 10lbs. per acre, in drills, or 20lbs. broadcast.
Special prices on application.

**Japanese Millet.**—One of the finest fodder plants, of rapid growth, yielding large quantities of green fodder. Drought-resisting.

**Broom Millet.**—Valuable only for broom-making Price on application.

**White Panicum.**—This variety is similar to Japanese millet, but it yields much heavier. It is an excellent green fodder, and most valuable for fattening sheep, etc.

**Culture.**—The land should be deeply ploughed, harrowed and rolled, and lightly harrowed a second time. Sow seed in drills 3 feet apart; at the rate of about 12lbs. per acre, or 20lbs. broadcast. September, October, November, and December are the best months for sowing.

## SEED GRAIN (Selected Samples).

We sell Seed Grain for **Net Cash Only,** free on boat or rail. **Prices on application.**

**Seed Wheat.**—Thew, Florence, Federation, Manitoba, Marshall's No. 3, Bunji, Comeback, Purple Straw, Firbank.

Other varieties can also be quoted when reliable stocks are available. Samples on application.

**Seed Oats.**—Tartarian, Algerian, Black Tartarian.

**Barley.**—Cape, English, and Skinless.

Our Farm Seeds are specially selected, thoroughly clean, and free from noxious weeds.

FODDER, GREEN FEED, MAIZE, ETC.—Continued

## SELECTED SEED MAIZE.

Owing to market fluctuation, it is difficult to fix prices. We make a point of offering graded samples where possible, and in that respect we will be pleased to post samples and quotations on application.

**Improved 90 Day.**—One of the finest Maizes, very early, deep grain, and a heavy cropper.

**Hickory King.**—A large grain, yields well, excellent for green feed.

**Ninety-Day.**—A variety in large demand for green fodder.

**Early Leaming.**—This is perhaps the best of all the early-maturing varieties, and for the Downs it is best.

**Yellow Horsetooth.**—A standard variety, producing excellent crops in suitable districts. The grain is light, but at the same time it is a heavy cropper.

Quotations for other varieties on application.

**Culture.**—A fine, rich, black chocolate soil, not too sandy, is the very best for a maize crop. The land should be ploughed deeply, rolled, and a light harrow should be passed over it before planting. Sow 15 to 16 lbs. for seed crop in drills 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches apart. For a green crop sow broadcast—say a bushel per acre, or ½-bushel in drills. Ninety-day or Hickory King are best for that purpose. Keep land well scarified between rows, especially during dry weather; kill weeds, and sow from end of September to Christmas.

## COWPEA or CATIANG BEAN.

Special quotations on application.

The Cow Pea does well and produces large crops of first-class fodder during dry seasons, and stock of every kind are particularly fond of it. It has great value as a green manure, and, like all leguminous plants, it takes nitrogen from the atmosphere and deposits it in the soil during growth.

**White. Black. Clay Coloured.**

**Culture.**—Spring is the best time to sow, and if the crop is intended for green feed we advise sowing in drills 2½ to 3 feet wide, and thinning the plants to 1 foot apart in the drills; about 10 lbs. of seed will sow an acre in this way, but for green manuring 30 to 50 lbs. should be sown broadcast, and the crop should be ploughed down just when the seed pods have formed. For this purpose it can be sown during early summer

## PEANUTS.

**(Arachis hypogea).** Price on Application.

These Nuts do well in most of the warm districts of our State. The soil should be of a very open nature, thoroughly broken up, but not to a greater depth than 4 or 5 inches, it being desirable to keep the Nuts as near the surface as possible. Sow the Nuts in September, in drills, 3 feet apart, and 9 to 12 inches between the Nuts, and about 3 inches deep; they may be planted whole at the rate of 40 lbs. to the acre. It is necessary to keep the soil free from weeds until the vines have covered the ground, when the crop will need but little attention. Harvest when the vines turn yellow, and while most of the Nuts still cling to the roots. After the crop is harvested, pigs or poultry turned on to the ground will soon clear up any nuts or remnants that may be left.

FOR FARM OR GARDEN—
PETERSEN'S SEEDS
HAVE VERY FEW EQUALS AND
NO SUPERIORS.

## SEED POTATOES. Price on Application.

Procurable during the months of June, July, and August.

The seed potatoes that we particularise here are the most popular varieties for our Queensland climate. Supplies are imported from our growers in Victoria and Tasmania; growers with whom we have had dealings for a number of years.

We make a special point of hand-picking the seed before they leave our warehouse. Customers, therefore, can rely on prime samples.

**VARIETIES.**

**Guyra Blue.**—This potato has proved one of the finest varieties introduced. In the New England district it has gained first place for quality and productiveness, being much in demand by local growers. It thrives well practically in any soil, and in that respect should meet with favour.

**Carmen.**—This spud is a good cooker, but continually breaks away, so that you'll wonder if it is not snowflake you have. In fact, it's more liable than any potato I know of to break away from itself. It's a good all-round potato.

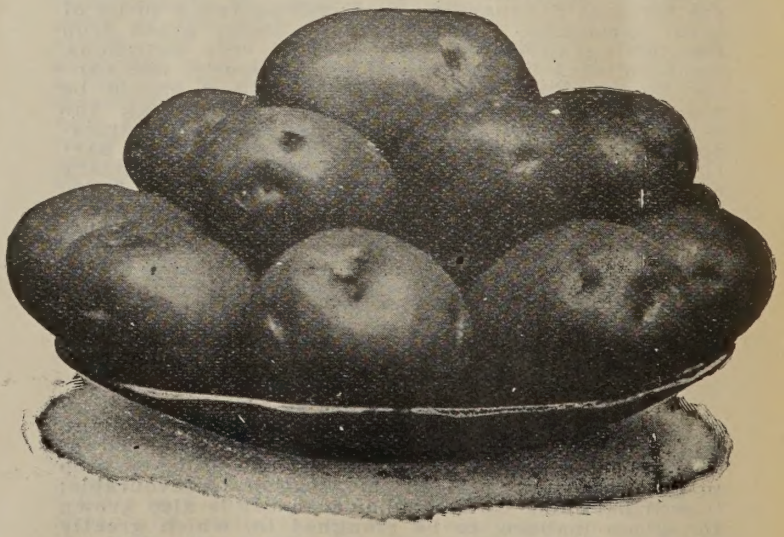
**Up-To-Date.**—We recommend this robust-growing Scotch potato for a main crop. It is almost round, with a pale-coloured flesh, and a good market variety. It likes a light soil for preference.

**Scottish Triumph.**—We cannot recommend this variety too highly. The Government of Victoria brought it out some time ago, and every year since we hear better reports of it from my customers. It keeps very true to type, is a good cropper, and cooks well. You should try a lot of this variety.

**Manhattan.**—This is an excellent market variety, and very suitable for Queensland climate; heavy cropper.

**Brownell Beauty.**—This is one of the leading table potatoes, and is a heavy cropper in pretty well any soil. It's a good carrying variety, too.

**Circular Heads.**—For present planting this variety takes a lot of licking. It's a good cropper—the Tasmanian growers know that—keeps well, and is a tip-top market variety.



**Satisfaction.**—Given a light, sandy soil, you'll find this spud come up trumps. It's a good cropper, a first quality cooker, and keeps well.

# ROOT CROPS.

## SWEDE AND OTHER FIELD TURNIPS.

**Special Prices for Larger quantities.**

**Imperial Purple Top Swede.**—Splendid heavy Swede; fine shape, excellent quality, and keeps well.
**Skirving's Purple Top Swede.**—Heavy cropper and a well-known variety.
**Kelway's Purple Top Swede.**—Hardy and a good keeper
**Petersen's Champion Purple Top Swede.**—Fine shape and heavy cropper.

**Purple Top.**
**Swede, Petersen's Champion**

**Emperor Green Top Swede.**—Good size, and a fine keeping variety.
**Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.**—Large, good quality.
**Green Top Yellow Aberdeen.**—Hardy, good keeper.
**White Pomeranian Globe.**—Large and very useful.

(Suitable for the colder Districts.)

White Stalk, Purple Top.

**Culture.**—Any rich, strong land, if well ploughed, harrowed and rolled, will produce fine turnips. The best time to sow Swedes is January or February, although some prefer an earlier or later sowing. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, and thin the plants to 18 inches apart; 2 to 3lbs of seed will sow an acre.

The Aberdeen and White Pomeranian can be sown a few weeks later.

## FIELD CARROT.

**WHITE BELGIAN, YELLOW BELGIAN, LARGE RED ALTRINGHAM, LONG RED SURREY, SINCLAIR'S CHAMPION.**

Price on Application.

**Culture.**—Valuable root crop; prefers land of a light loamy or sandy description, deeply tilled. Choose land in good heart, and never use stable manure when putting in this crop. There is little trouble with the crop after it is fairly through the ground and has had a first weeding and thinning. Four pounds will sow an acre in drills. Sow during May, June, and July.

## SUGAR BEET.

**VILMORIN'S IMPROVED, WHITE.**
**KLEIN WANZLEBEN, WHITE.**

**This root crop makes an excellent food for dairy cattle and pigs, and yields heavily.**

**Culture.—The cultivation is much the same as that of Mangel Wurzel, but the plants should stand closer in the rows.**

## CHICORY.

**(Large Rooted.)**

Chicory is grown for the roots only, which, when dried, are roasted and ground, for mixture with coffee. It is a perennial plant, with large blue flowers.

**Price on Application.**

## CHOU MOELLIER (Fodder Plant).

Cattle are very fond of it; as a milk-producer it is said to be unequalled, and in no way taints the milk. The stalk is soft and succulent and highly nutritious.

Sow seed in autumn or spring in drills two feet apart: young plants can be thinned or transplanted, to stand twelve or fourteen inches apart in the rows.

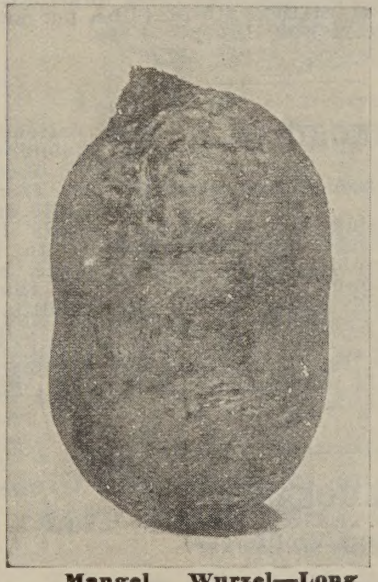
This plant belongs to the same family as the Rape, Thousand Headed Kale, and the ordinary Field Cabbage. It yields an enormous amount of feed; sometimes grows six feet in height. In a young state it can be fed down like Rape, or allowed to mature, and chopped or cut up, and fed to dairy stock.

## MANGEL WURZEL or MANGOLD.

No dairy farm should be without a few acres of this most valuable root crop. It greatly adds to the quality of milk, and can be stored for many months if required. It is useful also for feeding cows and pigs. The Long Red and Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed.

**Mammoth Long Red.**—Best variety for deep, well-worked, rich land.
**Long Yellow.**—Excellent for deep, rich, strong soil.
**Yellow Globe.**—Most suitable for shallow soils; keeps well.
**Half Long Sugar, White.**
**Half Long Sugar, Pink.**

**Culture.**—Good, strong, and deeply-worked soil will produce the heaviest crops; the land should be ploughed deeply twice, scarified, rolled, and harrowed lightly. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, and thin to 12 to 18 inches between each plant; 3 to 4 lbs. of seed is sufficient for an acre, and soaking the seed in warm water for 24 hours will hasten germination. January to March, also in the spring, are the best months to sow.



**Mangel Wurzel—Long Yellow Mammoth.**

Petersen's Seeds— Absolutely Reliable

## SUNFLOWER

**(Large Russian.)**

**Culture.—The seed makes an excellent poultry food, and comes to perfection in a few months. Sow August to November in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, and thin same distance between each plant. 7lbs. of seed should be sown per acre.**

## PUMPKIN.

(Cattle).

**Gramua** ..... 10/- per lb.

**Mixed Varieties** ..... 5/- per lb.

**Culture.**—The best month to sow is October, though it is common to do so in August and September. There is no advantage in sowing before the middle of October, as a field crop; and, if the land and weather be unfavourable, sowing may be delayed until the end of November. To get heavy crops, the richer the land the better, and it should be subsoiled as well as ploughed; and if manure is applied, should be distributed near the surface and over the whole area devoted to the crop, and dug in —not merely in the holes where the seed is sown; these should be well prepared and manured, and only 3 or 4 plants be allowed to remain in each of the hills, which should be 3 to 6 yards apart. One pound of seed will sow an acre.

## RYE (COMMON).

Price on Application.

**Culture.**—This excellent forage plant will grow on poor or rich land, can be sown alone or with Tares, comes quickly to maturity, and yields most nutritious green fodder. It is also grown for its straw, which is straight and strong. Sow from March to July, broadcast; 1 bushel per acre.

## SAINFOIN or ESPARCETTE.

**Culture.**—This excellent forage plant is particularly suited to our dry climate, and with an occasional dressing of manure, well forked in, will maintain its vigour for eight or ten years. A rather light soil, deeply worked and well drained, is most suited for it. Under these conditions it will yield abundantly. Sow the seed broadcast at the rate of 40lbs. per acre. Sow March, April, May, and June.

## TEOSINTE

(Euchlaena Luxurians).

**Culture.**—This being a tropical plant, only the warmer districts of the State are suitable to its cultivation. It resembles Maize in appearance, but sends up a great number of shoots with an abundance of foliage, and under favourable conditions yields an enormous weight of forage. When it has reached a height of 3 or 4 feet, will, if cut for fodder, give three or four cuttings; but if allowed to grow 12 feet, cattle will only eat the tops. Sow from September to January.

## TAGOSASTE

(Cytisus Proliferous).

This plant is sometimes called "Tree Lucerne," but it is entirely distinct from the "Medicago" family. It is a hard-weoded tree shrub, 16 to 18 feet high. A forage plant which stock are fond of—bees are attracted by its flowers. Valuable in hot, dry districts, as it roots deeply, and is very hardy.

**Culture.**—Sow in autumn or spring on poor sandy land, and thin out the plants to 10 feet apart.

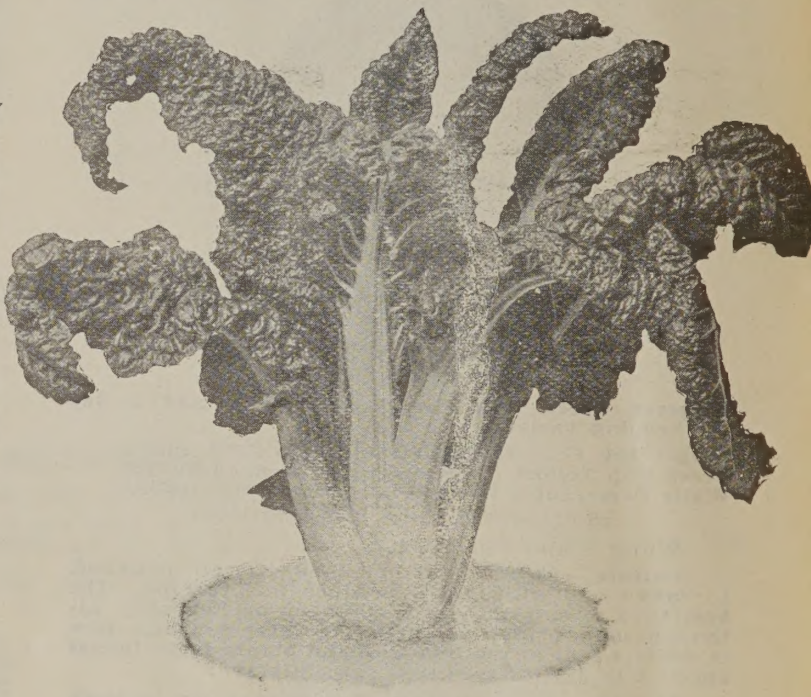
## TARES or VETCHES.

Special Price for large quantities on application
**Golden and Large Black.**

**Culture.**—Valuable either for hay or green fodder. Prefers rather a strong, well-worked soil, and will even grow in clayey ground during moist seasons if it has been well manured. On average land one ploughing will be sufficient. It is a good plan to roll the ground after sowing. Sow in March, April, and May, with barley or rye. Tares yield an immense amount of forage, which may be made into hay, used green as it is cut, or it may be preserved by pitting, or in silos, like other green crops. It is also a good crop for ploughing in as green manure. Both varieties may be sown broadcast, at the rate of a bushel or a bushel and a half to the acre, and half or a whole bushel of rye or barley may be sown with them. The latter keeps the Tares off the ground, and helps to produce a better and heavier crop.

## INDIAN CANE.

This fodder plant has become firmly established in Queensland. It is grown from cuttings, which are placed in twos crosswise, 3 feet apart in drills, and 3 feet between each drill.



**Silver Beet.**

## SILVER BEET.

## THE NEW SHEEP FODDER:

During the past years experiments have been made in New Zealand and Australasia with Silver or Spinach Beet for sheep grazing. This plant is grown for the green tops, not for the roots, as with other Beets, and it is found that the foliage is so quickly reproduced after being eaten down, that it makes one of the most profitable plants for sheep fattening. Being a deep rooter, it stands a considerable amount of dry weather, but, naturally, requires subsoil moisture and occasional showers to keep it in vigorous growth. We should recommend that it be sown in the early spring to get the best results. Planted at this season it should last twelve months in full profit before going to seed; it may be sown in warmer climates in the autumn, but would not last so long. The extract given below from the "New Zealand Journal of Agriculture" shows what can be done on very rich land and in a suitable climate. Plant in rows, thirty inches apart, so that the land can be hoed, and thin to nine to twelve inches apart in the rows. Sow three or four pounds per acre. Price 4/- per lb. Trial packets, 6d. post free.

# Pasture Grasses, Clover, Lucerne, &c.

**State approximately quantity required when writing for Quotations. 20lbs. represent a bushel of Grass Seed. Samples and Prices Post free.**

**Price on Application.**

## RIB GRASS.

**(Plantago lanceolata.)**

Perennial. Height, ½-ft.

Is one of the best known of our grasses, and holds a place in almost every pasture. It produces its foliage at an early period of the year, and is readily eaten by cattle, sheep and horses, and is therefore to be recommended as an ingredient in all mixtures for Spring and Summer pasturage. Sow with other grasses, 8lbs. to the acre.

## PRAIRIE GRASS.

**(Bromus unioloides.)**

Perennial. Height, 2½ft. to 3ft.

This is one of the most nutritious of fodder and pasture grasses. It produces enormous crops, and can be cut four or five times a year providing it is not allowed to go to seed. It succeeds well in almost any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. Stock will eat it greedily, either in the green or dry state. A small proportion of it is valuable in mixtures, but upon the whole it is best alone. The demand for this grass increases year by year, proving that it will repay cultivation. Sow (if alone) 40lbs. to the acre.

Price according to market.

## PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

**(Lolium perenne).**

Perennial. Height, 1½ft. to 2ft.

This is one of our most largely cultivated and valued grasses. It adapts itself to almost any soil, germinating freely from seed, is easily propogated, and seeds abundantly. It is of upright habit, bearing abundance of nutritious foliage, which is at all times relished by stock; it stools out freely, but does not grow in tufts; its roots are fibrous and penetrating, giving it a permanency that does not belong to many others. Sow (if alone) 40lbs. to the acre.

A splendid new fodder plant.

## ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

**(Lolium Italicum).**

Biennial. Height, 1½ft. to 2½ft.

A valuable biennial variety, which succeeds well in almost any soil. It yields an abundance of food in the early Spring. A little is sometimes introduced into permanent pastures on account of its early growth. Sow (if alone) 40lbs. to the acre. Price according to market.

## COCKSFOOT or ORCHARD GRASS.

**(Dactylis glomerata)**

Perennial. Height 3ft. to 6ft.

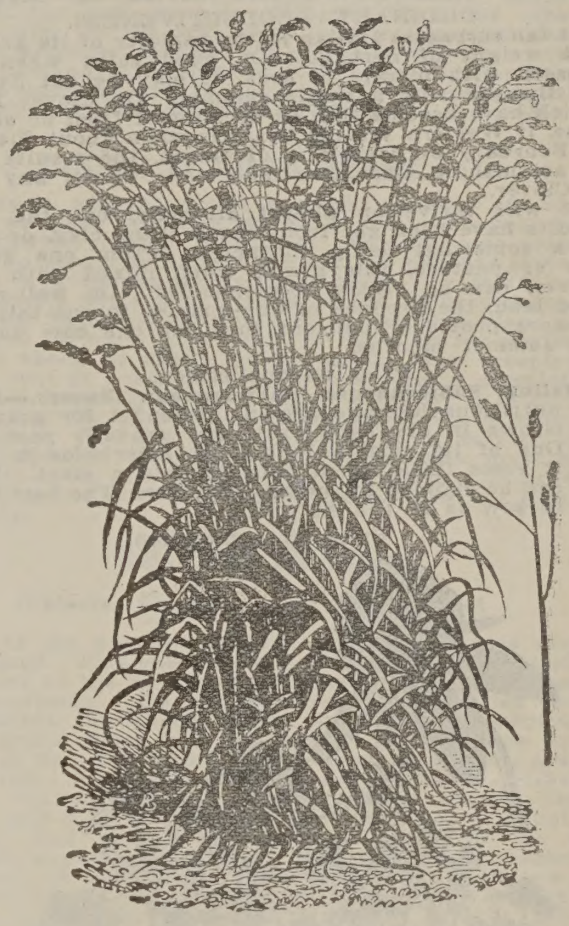
Of all the pasture grasses, Cocksfoot has now become the greatest favourite with stock-holders and farmers in this State, and is considered a most excellent permanent pasture grass. All kinds of stock are fond of it; sheep fatten on it, and eat it most readily; it grows well on high, ridgy land, or in shady places, and stands our Summer heat first-rate, making it a valuable grass ror this climate. It is very productive during the Summer, say for the month of September to that of February; if it once gets a good root it will stand both floods and drought. It does well on high, light land, which would not be suitable for many of the other grasses referred to. It yields a large quantity of herbage, and from the rapidity of its growth after cutting or feeding off, it is a very desirable grass to introduce into all pastures It is, perhaps, the hardiest of all the perennial varieties. Sow on scrub land, 20lbs. to the acre. Price according to market.

## TIMOTHY GRASS.

**(Phleum Pratense).**

Perennial. Height, 2ft. to 3ft.

This grass thrives best on moist soils on rich, wheat bearing, alluvial clay lands; also on newly reclaimed moorish soils. It is of strong growth, and yields abundant feed. On dry soils Timothy forms a bulbous swelling at the base of the stems, from which next year's growth starts, therefore stock should not be allowed to pasture on it. Price on application.



**Cocksfoot Grass (Dactylis glomerata).**

## KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

**Or Smooth-Stalked Meadow Grass.**

This variety is sure to take a first place amongst imported grasses. It grows naturally in dry soil, and has creeping roots, which enable it to withstand a long dry season. It is able to hold its ground against any natural grasses when once established, and is to be found generally growing in large patches to the exclusion of all other grasses. It makes fine early feed, and yields a large quantity of herbage. It is also a valuable variety for lawns

**SOUTH AFRICAN VELDT GRASS. SPECIAL HEAVY**

## TEFF GRASS (Eragrostis Abyssinica).

**MACHINE DRESSED.**

Teff, as its name implies, is an inhabitant of Abyssinia, where it is largely cultivated in the hill country as an article of diet. It was introduced into South Africa some years ago, where it has proved of such immense value for fodder that we feel sure it must prove of equal value in this country, being the finest thing that can be grown for a Summer hay crop. Teff Grass, providing it gets a good rain to cause the seed to germinate, is of remarkably quick growth. It has been cut for hay in seven weeks from the time

PASTURE GRASSES—Continued.

it was sown. When it reaches a height sufficient to shade the roots from the sun's rays, its progress is simply phenomenal, as many as two or three cuttings may be made from it in a short season.

## WESTERN WOLTHS GRASS.

**(Lolium Westera Woldicum).**

A FORAGE AND PASTURE GRASS OF EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTIVENESS.

It far surpasses Italian in the rapidity of its growth and weight of herbage. On good soils, when top dressed with nitrate of soda, it may be cut five or six times during a single summer. On Clover Leys, which have become thin on account of frost or otherwise, if Western Wolths Grass is sown about the end of February or beginning of March, the results will be astonishing, and more than make up for any loss of Clover.

It will thrive on almost all soils, but the best results have been got from heavy loam, clay, or land of a somewhat damp character. From one year's hay or pasture, this grass, when mixed with Red Clover, can be highly recommended. On well-manured land, the produce of one-quarter to one-third of an acre provides sufficient food for one cow during the summer months.

Price on application.

**Trifolium Subteraneum (Subterranean Clover).**—Most nutritious herbage grown. Splendid for grazing. Grows in dry sandy soil and gravelly pastures. One of its most valuable characteristics is that it sows itself when once it gets a start. This can be claimed for no other Clover. The best time to sow is in the Autumn,

Price on Application.

**Sweet Clover.**

**Greater Bird's-Foot Trefoil** (Lotus Major)—This is the Clover that there was great enquiry for last year; it is similar to the common variety in its keen rooting habit, is enormously productive, very nutritious, and eaten with great relish by all stock. It is not easily injured by drought; does well on any soil, especially in moist localities; we strongly recommend this as one of the most valuable Clovers. Very scarce.

**Alsyke, or Hybrid Clover** (Trifolium Hybridum).—A giant variety of White Clover, slightly tinged with pink. It will be found valuable for permanent pastures; very hardy, and will thrive on any soil. Quantity reqlired per acre, 14lbs.

**Cow Grass, or Perennial Red Clover** (Trifolium pratense perenne).—This variety yields very heavy crops, and is most suitable for cutting. It is found to succeed best in the colder parts of the colony; deep cultivation is wanted for the crop, and it will give large returns. 14lbs. required to sow an acre.

**Alsyke, or Hybrid Clover.**

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As we deal largely in Agricultural Seeds of all descriptions, and make them one of our specialities, we are enabled to supply large purchasers on favourable terms, and will be pleased to give any information regarding cultivation, sowing, etc.

**Red Clover** (Trifolium pratense).—It succeeds on any moderately good soil, yielding very heavy crops, and extensively used for mixing with other grasses. Quantity required per acre, 14lbs.

## BOKHARA CLOVER.

This variety is well cultivated for bees. It attains a height of six feet when in bloom; is very productive, and useful for ensilage. 10lbs. required to sow an acre.

## ITALIAN SCARLET CLOVER.

It yields an abundant supply, and makes a capital hay, which is much relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Excellent for an early crop. 14lbs. required to sow an acre by itself.

All Clover Seeds may be sown from May to the end of July.

**White Dutch Clover** (Trifolium repens).—Is found to succeed admirably all over the colony; and in some parts it seems to be almost indigenous; it suffers during dry seasons, but springs quickly after the first rain. It is an excellent pasturage grass, forming, in conjunction with Cocksfoot, and Rye Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for stock. It succeeds well on all rich, clayey lands, if not too wet, and should be introduced into every pasture. Quantity required to sow an acre, 14lbs.

**Trefoil Yellow or Hop Clover** (Medicago lupulina).—This variety yields a heavy crop, but should only be mixed with other grasses in small quantities about 3lbs.; or 14lbs. is sufficient for an acre if sown alone. Very scarce.

**Strawberry Clover.**—The Great Tarwin Meadow Clover, which has rapidly come to the front of late years. A very valuable variety for damp lands, producing immense quantities of fattening herbage. Greatly relished by stock. It is quite distinct in appearance from all other varieties, being of a trailing habit. Very rapid grower. When once established it quickly covers up vacant spaces. Price on application.

**PASTURE GRASSES**—Continued.

## CRIMSON CLOVER.

Crimson Clover provides large crops of hay, and is the source of an unfailing supply of manure. For hay it must be cut before it comes into full bloom, as otherwise it may cause hairballs to form in the animal's stomach. It is the great nitrogen gatherer, and economises in the use of fertilisers. Improves poor lands and restores to fertility those worn by excessive culture.

# LUCERNE.

**(THE KING OF FODDER CROPS.)**

The cultivation of Lucerne, and its unsurpassable value as a fodder plant, with irrigation, has become generally recognised during the past few years, and is now being extensively cultivated in Victoria, especially in the Northern district, where it has been found to do exceedingly well.

The most favorable soils for Lucerne are those of a deep alluvial character; soils resting on limestone; deep soils of a black and rich chocolate character; soils rather light than heavy, and with a good proportion of vegetable earth, are suitable for this plant. The land should be well prepared before sowing, and should be thoroughly cleaned of weeds, otherwise the plants will be choked out before they are properly established. It can be cut five or six times during a season, and, being perennial, will yield good crops for many years, but it requires regular manuring every year, to return to the soil the substance withdrawn by roots and growth.

In the colder districts, seed should be sown in the Spring, but where the winters are not too severe, Autumn is the best time, as it allows the plants to become well oroted before the dry hot weather sets in.

The quantity of Seed required to sow an acre depends on the situation, but 10lbs. will generally be found sufficient. It should be sown in drills about two feet apart, so that the cultivator can be used to exterminate weeds and open up the soil.

Lucerne will fatten cattle, sheep, pigs, etc., better Lucernes are specially machine cleaned, hand sieved, free from dodder, and true to name.

**Hunter River.**—This variety has in the past been very much in demand. It is extra broadleafed, succulent, and does remarkably well throughout the State. Seed very scarce.

**Darling Downs.**—In our opinion this variety should suit our own State much better than any other variety. In the first place it is well acclimatised and secondly, the dry, hot summers which we have to contend with, prove it to be much hardier than the imported article, consequently we recommend Darling Downs grown seen. Price on application.

## COUCH or DOOB GRASS.

This is, without doubt, a most valuable pasture grass, as many pastures where it abounds would be comparatively useless without it. As a Summer grass it has no equal, as during the hottest weather it has always a green appearance; however, its fattening qualities are not equal to many others. Where it does not grow naturally it would be a valuable plant to introduce for binding sandhills or dams, or for sowing around sheep or cattle yards, as its long creeping shoots root at every joint, and thus form a complete carpet or network of roots. During winter it is very brown, but its wiry stem will always give a nutritious bite. The collection of seed is a matter of great difficulty. This seed being very light, must be carefully sown, and should always be mixed with sand, as getting the seed to germinate is a matter of great difficulty.

## RHODES GRASS.

**(Chloris, Virgata, or C. Abyssinica.)**

One of the greatest drought-resisting Grasses ever introduced. This splendid new grass has proved itself to be one of the best Summer grasses ever introduced into Australia. Its drought-resisting qualities are remarkable, the Rhodes Grass standing out conspicuously green when all the surrounding grasses are scorched up. The value of this grass cannot be over estimated. All kinds of stock eat it readily, either green, chaffed, or as hay. The plants spread like Couch, and take root at each joint. It is a very rapid grower, and will in a very short time fill up a paddock, growing luxuriantly on any soil, and producing seed all the Summer. The seed should be sown and plants put out as soon as frosts are over, and with a little rain will make luxuriant growth, producing tons of hay per acre all through the Summer and Autumn. Prices on application, quotation for quantity.

## PASPALUM DILITATUM.

**Golden Crown Grass.**—Withstands drought and is not affected by frosts. This wonderful Fodder Grass is one of the most valuable ever introduced into Australia, for it not only withstands drought, but frosts will not kill it. It should be sown only during the Spring and early Autumn months, say from September to April, when it will germinate easily in a month. According to my experience it succeeds best in light sandy soils. 5lbs. of my Tip-top will sow an acre. Price on application.

## PHALARIS COMMUTATA.

**(CANARY GRASS.)**

THE KING OF ALL WINTER GRASSES.

Grows between 6 and 7 feet high; resists frosts and drought, make wonderful growth through the Winter. This new grass will prove, when properly known, a revelation to the farmer, grazier, and dairyman throughout the State. Its wonderful properties as a fodder plant are unequalled. Its luxuriant growth during Winter is astonishing. Cattle fatten on it in no time. Without a doubt the finest grass in cultivation. Sow early Autumn or Spring.

# Farm Seeds, etc.

Price on Application.

## SUDAN GRASS.

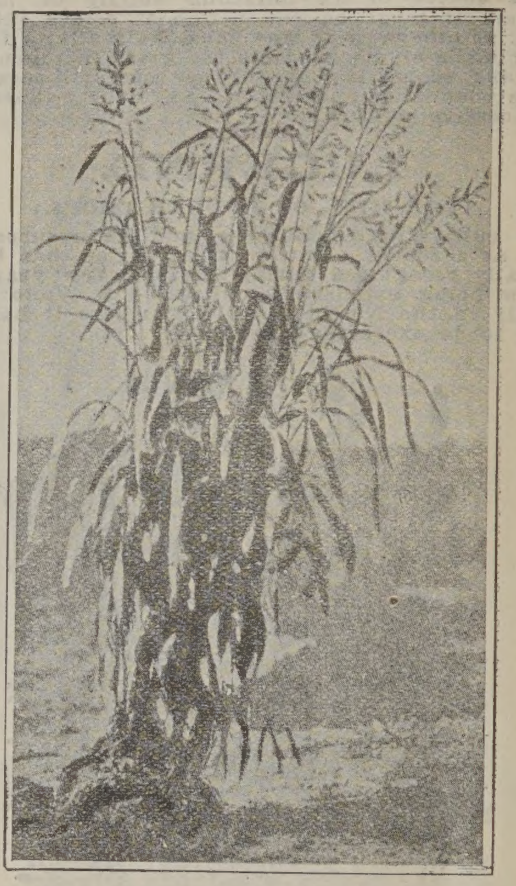
### VALUABLE FORAGE CROP.

Sudan Grass is a tall annual grass, and under average conditions grows to a height of about six or seven feet. It may be sown broad cast or planted in drills 30 or 36 inches apart. If planted in drills, 6 lbs. of seed per acre would be sufficient. It should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm, but in order to allow a greater cutting of hay, seeding should be done as early in the season as possible.

The crop should be cut for hay as soon as the grass is fully headed, and early cutting is advisable where two or more cuttings are required. If left for seed, it should be cut assoon as the greater portion of the seed is ripe.

Sudan Grass is a great hay-producing crop, both in quality and yield, and is without doubt one of the greatest drought-resisting forage crops known. At the same timeit does not blight where the moisture is heavy, and recovers rapidly after cutting, the next crop usually being ready for harvest within thirty days from first cutting.

During the last two years, there have been many areas planted with this valuable grass, and from reports to hand, we are inclined to believe that it will prove one of the most valuable grasses yet introduced. Seed we offer is prime, machine cleaned and free from Johnson Grass. Price on application.



## FETERITA.

This is a variety of Sorghum and is very similar to Kaffir Corn. The stalks and leaves are used for feeding purposes, in the same manner as Sorghum, and the grain is invaluable for poultry feed. We recommend to sow in drills at the rate of 12 to 15lbs. to the acre. Price on application.

## Table showing Quantity of Seed required per Acre, and Weights per Bushel.

The quantities given in this table are calculated for Soils of good quality and for sowing broadcast for crops. For poor soils the quantities should be increased by 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., according to quality of soil, and a reduction of 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. should be made when sowing in drills or for seed purposes.

| NAME. | Quantity per Acre. | Weight per Bush. |
|---|---|---|
| Beans, French (Drills) | 1 Bushel | 60 lbs. |
| Barley (sorts) | 2 „ | 50 „ |
| Buck Wheat | 1½ „ | 50 „ |
| Cocksfoot | 1 „ | 20 „ |
| Field Peas | 1½ „ | 60 „ |
| Lawn Grass | 1 „ | 20 „ |
| Linseed or Flax | 1½ „ | 60 „ |
| Maize | 1 „ | 56 „ |
| Mixed Pasture Grasses | 2 „ | 20 „ |
| Oats | 2 „ | 40 „ |
| Perenial Rye Grass | 2 „ | 20 „ |
| Peas—Yorkshire Hero | 1 „ | 60 „ |
| Prairie Grass | 2 „ | 20 „ |
| Rye | 2 „ | 60 „ |
| Tares and Vetches | 1 „ | 60 „ |
| Wheat | 2 „ | 60 „ |
| Potato | 4 cwt. | — |
| Beet, Sugar (Drills) | 5 lbs. | — |
| Cabbage, Field (Drills) | 1 „ | — |
| Carrot (Drills) | 2 „ | — |

| NAME. | Quantity per Acre. | Weight per Bush. |
|---|---|---|
| Cucumber | 1 lb. | — |
| Chicory | 5 „ | — |
| Clovers (Sorts) | 15 „ | 60 lbs. |
| Couch Grass | 15 „ | — |
| Lucerne | 20 „ | 60lbs. |
| Mangel Wurzel | 5 „ | — |
| Marrow | 2 „ | — |
| Onions | 6 „ | — |
| Planters' Friend | 20 „ | 60 lbs. |
| Pumpkin | 1 „ | — |
| Rape | 7 „ | 60 lbs. |
| Rib Grass | 30 „ | 60 lbs. |
| Sorghum | 20 „ | 60 lbs. |
| Sunflower | 7 „ | — |
| Turnip and Swede (Drills) | 1 „ | — |
| Melon (Water) | 2 „ | — |
| Melon (Rock) | 1 „ | — |
| Paspalum | 5 „ | — |
| Rhodes Grass | 3 „ | — |

## CULINARY ROOTS, HERBS, Etc.

### ASPARAGUS (Crowns).

**Asparagus (Crowns).— 12/6 per 100.**

### ARTICHOKES (JERUSALEM).

**Can be supplied from June till September. Price on application.**

### CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.

**Can be supplied in season. Leading varieties. Price, 2/6 per 100.**

### CABBAGE PLANTS.

**Can be supplied in season. Popular varieties, 2/- per 100.**

### CELERY PLANTS.

**March to July. White Giant; Plume, and Red Claywood Prize. 6d. per dozen; 3/6 per 100.**

### GINGER.

**Serviceable for flavouring jam, and very useful in the making of chutney.** Price on Application.

### HERBS.

**Sage, Thyme, Marjorum, 6d. each, and Mint Roots,** per bundle.

### LETTUCE PLANTS.

**Leading varieties .. .. .. .. 1/6 per 100**

### STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

**Clenfield Beauty Aurie, Usher's Special, Phenomenal**

**5/- per 100; 35/- per 1,000; Packing and rail extra. Runners can be supplied from February to July.**

### RHUBARB ROOTS.

**Can be supplied from May till August.**

**The Giant, 1/- each; 10/- per dozen.**
**Queen Victoria 1/-.each; 10/- per dozen**

### TOMATO PLANTS.

**6d. per dozen; 3/6 per 100; special quotation per 1000 Can be supplied from May till August.**

### BIRD SEED and SUNDRIES.

**Petersen's Tip Top Canary Mixture, sold in Bags or Packets of 6d. and 1/- each.**

### SECATEURS.

**A Big Selection to choose from. 7/6 to 18/6 per pair** Postage extra.

### GISHURST COMPOUND.

**A very efficacious dressing for the destruction of aphis, green fly, red spider, and thrips, etc.**

**In boxes—1lb., 2/-; 3lb., 5/6; postage extra.**

## POULTRY SUNDRIES.

**Shell Grit—Special Selected in small or large quantities**

**Small Bags 2/- each.**

**Large Bags, 3/6 each**

**Pigeon Peas—Price on application.**

**CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER.**

**CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER.**

This clever device has been specially designed for the purpose of sowing grass and grain seeds. It will sow four to eight acres per hour at a common walking gait. The saving in seed alone is a big consideration, besides the seed is much easier and more evenly scattered over the ground. For instance, it has been proved that by using a Cahoon Seed Sower you would require four to six lbs. less Lucerne or Clover seed to sow an acre than would be needed if sown by hand in the ordinary way. Why not, then, be up-to-date and order a Cahoon to-day?

Price on Application.

Will sow Lucerne, Clovers, Grasses, and all Grain Crops. Full instructions for regulating and adjusting with each machine.

We have sold a great many of these machines, and they have given great satisfaction. The machine is held suspended by a strap round the shoulders, and is most easily worked. Having filled the machine and set guage as per instructions, commence walking at an ordinary pace, and at the same time turn at each step, as to make one complete revolution at each step. This will be found to give a fine even sowing and much superior to that given by hand broadcasting.

**LIME AND SULPHUR SOLUTION.**
**(Concentrated).**

This is an excellent spray for scale and sucking insects, and is a perfect insecticide and fungicide. Mixed with arsenate of lead it embodies the splendid properties of both and forms an excellent combination spray for Scale, Fungi, Codlin Moth, and insects.

**Lime and Sulphur Solution should be used as follows:**

For all scale and sucking insects, one gallon to ten gallons of water. Use when trees are dormant.

For Leaf Blister Mite, Peach Leaf Curl, Apple Scab, &c., one gallon to eleven gallons of water. Use just before buds burst in early spring.

For all Fungi, such as Brown Rot, Scab, Potato Blight, etc., etc., one-and-a-quarter gallons to fifty gallons of water. Use at any time whilst in foliage.

**Lime and Sulphur Solution,**
**(Special quotation for large quantities).**

# MISCELLANEOUS.

## INSECTICIDE, Etc.

### GARGOYLE SPRAYING OIL.

This particular oil has had severe tests practically in every part of the Globe, and we ourselves have carried out tests at our own Nursery. After close investigation we have come to the one conclusion, that a better article could not be procured f r the destruction of Scale, Aphis, Blight, Red Spider and other such diseases which attack plant life. For Citrus and Stone Fruit we consider that Gargoyle Oil is the very best remedy. We therefore recommend it.

Price on Application.

**DIRECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:**

**ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.**

Deciduous Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, such as Poincianas, etc., for scale insects—in Winter—when buds are dormant—1-20. 1 pint Oil (i.e. 2 pints primary emulsion) to 2½ gallons water.

**EVERGREEN SHRUBS, GARDEN PLANTS, ETC.**

**For Scale Insects and Aphis.**

Spray during Autumn or Spring.

Those with hard tough foliage such as Ixora and Orleander; 1—30. 1 pint of Oil (i.e. 2 pints of primary emulsion) to 3½ gallons water.

Those with tender foliage; 1—50. I pint of Oil (i.e. 2 pints of primary emulsion) to 6 gallons of water.

**ROSES.**

**For Aphis and Scales.**

**Outdoor,**—1—30.—1 pint of Oil (i.e., 2 pints of primary emulsion) to 3½ gallons of water.

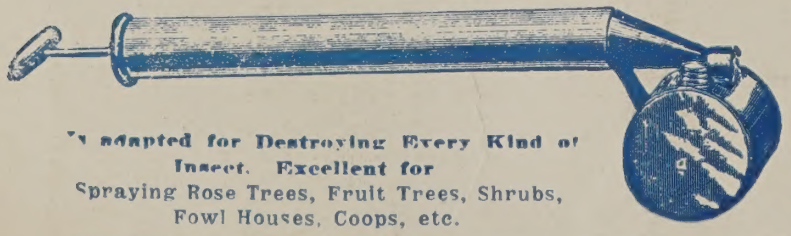
Small Palms and firm leaved plants may have the surface of their leaves rubbed over with a rag dipped in emulsion, or pot plants may be dipped in a 1—60 emulsion. Dipped plants should be allowed to drain before being replaced in an upright position.

**Fowl Houses,**—1—20.—1 pint of Oil (i.e., 2 pints of primary emulsion) to 2½ gallons water.

Spray thoroughly all roosts and walls with oil emulsion. It is easier to use and more efficacious than lime wash.

**THE "FAULTLESS" SPRAYER.**

**Invaluable to every Horticulturist and Florist. Made in Brass and Tin. Throws a Spray as Fine as Mist**



**Is adapted for Destroying Every Kind of Insect. Excellent for**
Spraying Rose Trees, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Fowl Houses, Coops, etc.

### McDOUGALL'S INSECTICIDE WASH.

**This is free from Arsenic, copper and other dangerous poisons. It is said to exterminate green and black fly, lice, spiders, Physalla, scale, caterpillar, and moths which effect Roses and other green-house plants. Full directions accompany each tin. Prices one pint tin 2/- Special quotations for large quantities.**

### BENZOLE EMULSION.

The Invaluable Remedy for destroying Blight, Scale Slugs, Fungoid, Aphis, Rutherglen, Bug, and all kinds of Insect pests.

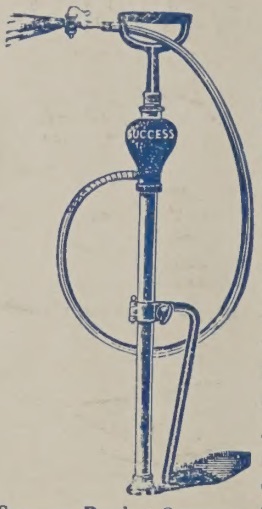
Bensole Emulsion may be used without jear or injury whatever to the trees, foliage, young shoots or fruits that are ripening.

Price **2/-** Jar. Postage Extra.

## SPRAYERS.

**DEMING "SUCCESS" BUCKET SPRAYER.**

**For Spraying, Whitewashing, Disinfecting, Etc.**




**Success Bucket Sprayer Fig. 659**

THE "SUCCESS"

is often referred to as the "spray pump of many uses," as it is suitable not only for spraying fruit trees, vegetables and shrubbery, but is an excellent outfit for whitewashing poultry houses, etc.; washing windows, buggies and autos; applying disinfectants, sprinkling, etc.

Stockmen who have used the "SUCCESS" for spraying their cattle to eliminate the tick and other insects which infest cattle are loud in their praises of this little pump.

The "SUCCESS" is made entirely of brass, with the exception of the foot rest and handle, which are malelable iron and practically unbreakable. The valves are bronze balls, and the cylinder is brass tubing. With proper care the "SUCCESS" pump will last a lifetime.

It is furnished with 3 feet of ⅜-inch hose and our "Bordeaux" nozzle, the latter being adjustable for a fine or coarse fan-shaped spray or a solid stream, as desired, by simply turning the nozzle lever. The "SUCCESS" will throw a solid tream from 35 to 40 feet.

The foot rest is 15 inches high and will straddle any ordinary bucket. Because of the many different requirements which it fills, the "SUCCESS" is an "all the year round" pump, and should be considered as much a part of the garden tool equipment of every town and country home as the spade, rake or garden hoe.

Price on Application.

Wholly set up and Printed in Australia by ROBERTS & RUSSELL LTD., 106 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane.